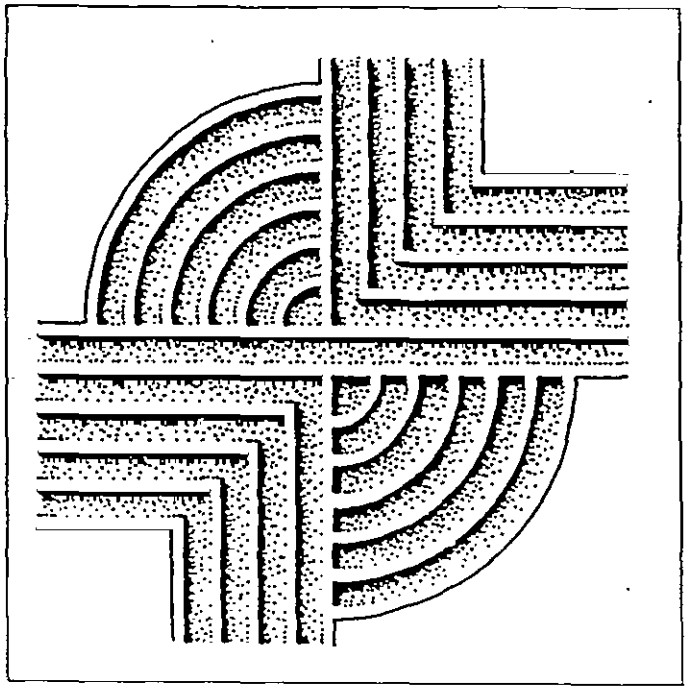
# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED 91 ACRE MILES MINE TRACT, KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 288

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED 91 ACRE MILES MINE TRACT, KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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## CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 288

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# ABSTRACT

This study reports on an intensive archaeological survey of a 91 acre tract proposed for use as borrow pit or sand and gravel mine by C. Ray Miles Mining of Lugoff. The parcel is situated at the western edge of Kershaw County, immediately southeast of the I-20 and US 601 interchange. The parcel is bounded by the I-20 frontage road to the north and northwest, by a dirt road to the east and south, and by a property line to the south. In the southwest edge of the tract there is an existing asphalt plant which is considered an out parcel. The survey tract primarily consists of a ridge along the southern boundary, with much of the tract steeply sloping. Reference to the available soil survey also reveals that much of the tract has a history of cultivation and erosion, prior to devoted to silvaculture.

The proposed use of the tract will result in the removal of soil to the depth of perhaps 20 or more feet. This, coupled with clearing and grubbing, will destroy any archaeological sites which might be present. This investigation was conducted to identify any archaeological sites which might be present as part of the DNR permitting process for new mines.

Consultation with the S.C. Department of Archives and History revealed no National Register properties in the immediate area. Likewise, an investigation of the site files at the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology revealed no previously recorded archaeological sites in the immediate tract vicinity, although several sites had been identified to the south during a previous Chicora survey for a proposed industrial tract.

The archaeological survey consisted of shovel testing at 100-foot intervals throughout the tract. Although the steeply sloping areas and eroded soils would have allowed less intensive survey in many areas, we chose to standardize the survey to determine if any cultural materials might conceivably be found in areas traditionally thought to be unproductive. All shovel test fill was screened through ¼-inch mesh and the shovel tests were backfilled at the completion of the study.

We discovered that approximately 18 acres of the survey tract had been heavily impacted, in many cases with the destruction of archaeological potential, by previous borrow activities. These areas were subjected to a pedestrian study.

Two archaeological sites and one isolated find — all in relatively broad level areas — were identified during the survey. Site 38KE246 is a fairly dense scatter of prehistoric materials. Although consisting of primarily flakes, there was sufficient diversity of materials that, coupled with the depth to which materials were recovered, we recommend this site potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. This site may be green spaced, using a suitable buffer and gentle slopes, to prevent any future damage to the remains. This green spacing, in perpetuity and accompanied by a management plan, will negate the need to conduct any additional investigation of the site area. Alternatively, additional testing may be conducted to provide sufficient information to allow a determination of eligibility.

Site 38KE247 represents a mid-twentieth century farm unit which appears to have been intentionally removed from the landscape. Although we found a light scatter of ceramics and glass, no bricks or other architectural remains were encountered. The data sets, as well as integrity, of this site are not adequate to address significant research questions. Consequently, we recommend this site as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. No additional management activities are necessary, pending the review and concurrence by the permitting agency and the State Historic Preservation Office.

Site 38KE00 is an isolated occurrence of two flakes found in a single shovel test. Situated on the

southwestern edge of the survey tract, there may be additional remains off the survey parcel. However, these remains are also recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. No additional management activities are necessary, pending the review and concurrence by the permitting agency and the State Historic Preservation Office.

The failure to identify archaeological remains in the steeply sloping areas of this tract confirm traditional wisdom that areas above about 10 to 15% slopes are not well suited to prehistoric or historic occupation. Time spent surveying such areas may be better spent engaged in other ways. Our study on this tract found the soils in these areas to have been heavily impacted by erosion (evidenced by the reduction or absence of A and Ap horizons coupled with abundant gravel) and subsequent agricultural activities (most noticeably by terracing).

It is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the corridor during construction. Construction crews should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office or to Chicora Foundation. No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist.

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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I appreciate the support and assistance of C. Ray Miles Mining and we appreciate the opportunity to provide this study for their use.

I want to thank Mr. Tom Covington and Ms. Autumn Perkins of our staff who were responsible for assembling the background information for this project. Mr. Tom Covington also assisted in the field survey. I appreciate their dedication and thoroughness.

In addition, I appreciate the assistance and cooperation of the staff of the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, particularly Mr. Keith Derting and Ms. Sharon Pekrul. Both went out of their way to make our job easier and the final product more complete and useful. Finally, we also appreciate the time and effort spent by Dr. Tracy Power, of the S.C. Department of Archives and History, to assist us in the review of previous architectural surveys and National Register sites in the project area.

# INTRODUCTION

## Background

This investigation of 91 acres was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley and Ms. Rachel Campo of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. C. Ray Miles of C. Ray Miles Mining Company of Lugoff, South Carolina. The 91 acres is part of 363 acre tract eventually intended to be used as sand and gravel borrow or mining. The parcel is located about 7 miles southwest of Camden, in south central Kershaw County, just beyond the Fall and Sand Hills in the Coastal Plain (Figure 1). The tract is just southeast of the I-20 and U.S. 601 interchange, west of the Wateree River (Figure 2). The 91 acres included in this investigation is situated in the northwest corner of the larger parcel and consists largely of steep slopes planted in pine.

On November 30, 1999, Ms. Shelby Miles of C. Ray Miles Mining contacted Chicora Foundation requesting a proposal for an intensive archaeological survey of this 91 acre tract, which they had been informed by the S.C. Department of Natural Resources would require an investigation prior to the issuance of a permit. The proposal was provided on December 6, 1999 and notice to proceed was received the same day.

Specifically we were asked to conduct the survey necessary to allow the area to be used as a borrow pit and were told that a small area (which we found to be about 5 acres) in the western corner of the parcel that had been previously used as an asphalt plant. This area is today vacant, but has been heavily impacted and is considered an out parcel — no survey was conducted within this area. The remaining area of the tract was to be incorporated in the investigations.

This tract is situated immediately north of the Heritage Industrial Park, created by Kershaw County. A 50 acre portion of that 364 acre industrial park has been previously surveyed by Chicora Foundation (Trinkley and Campo 1999). The background research for this current study largely relies on the information generated for these earlier studies. In addition, our current work incorporated a review of the site files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SC SHPO) was contacted for any information on any National Register buildings, districts, structures, sites, or objects in the vicinity of the 91 acre mining tract. No archaeological sites or eligible National Register Properties were located in the tract. The nearest National Register site is the Mulberry Plantation House, nominated as an outstanding example of Federal architecture and because of its close association with the Chestnut family. The nearest archaeological sites (excluding those previously identified in the industrial park to the south of the current investigations) include the Mulberry Mounds (38KE12) and the Adamson Mounds (38KE11), as well as several sites inside the City of Camden. These sites are all relatively far removed from the project tract and no visual intrusion is anticipated.

## Goals

The primary goals of this study were to identify the archaeological resources located on the 91 acre portion of the proposed Miles mining tract and assess the ability of these sites to contribute significant archaeological, historical, or anthropological data. The assessment of the resources essentially involves the site's eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, although Chicora Foundation provides only an opinion of National Register eligibility and the final determination is made by the lead agency in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH).

In order to identify archaeological resources within the 91 acre survey tract, a strategy of intensive shovel testing was employed. This testing would help us determine the possible location of one twentieth century

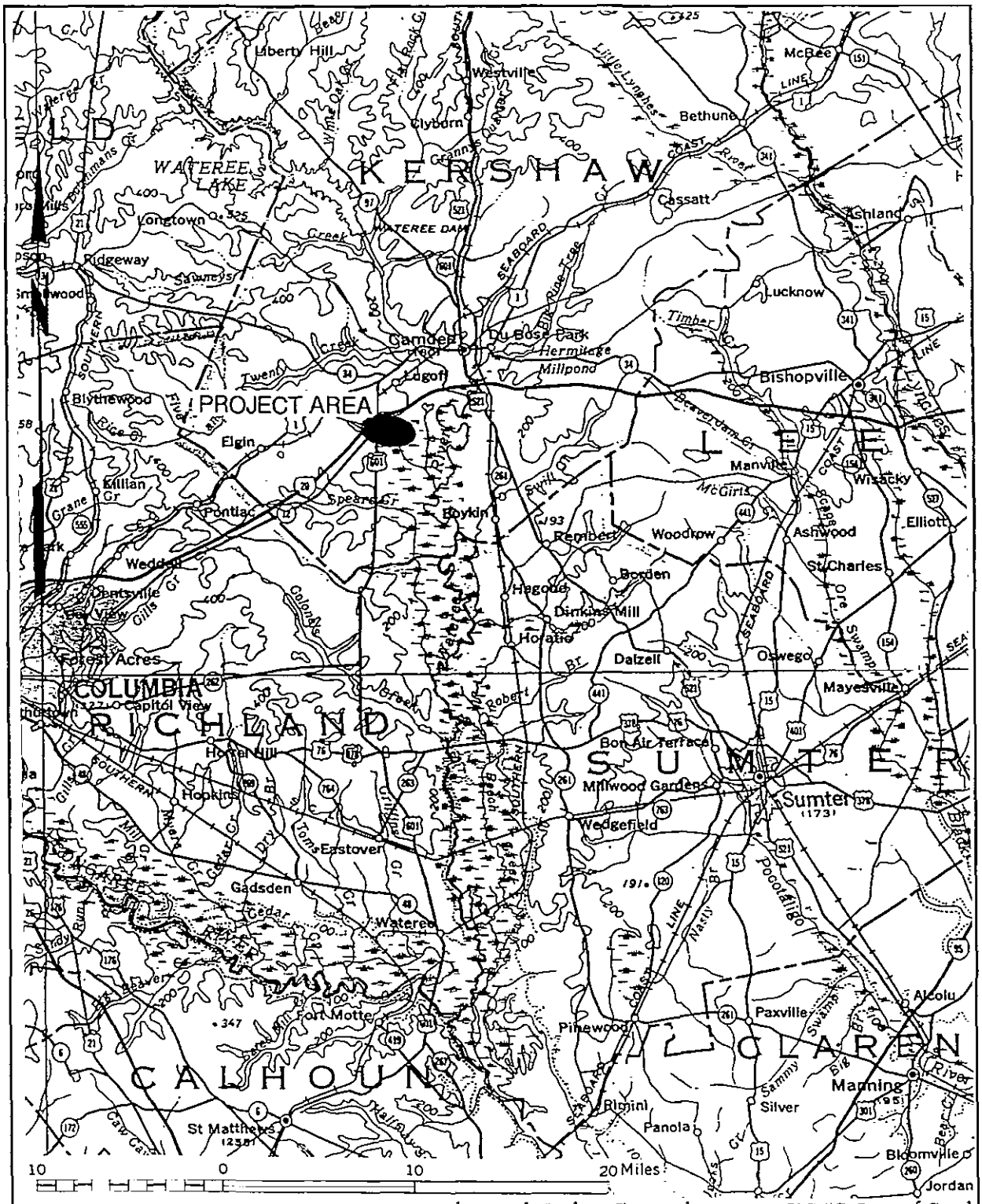


Figure 1. Project area encompassing 91 acres in south central Kershaw County (base map is USGS State of South Carolina 1:500,000).

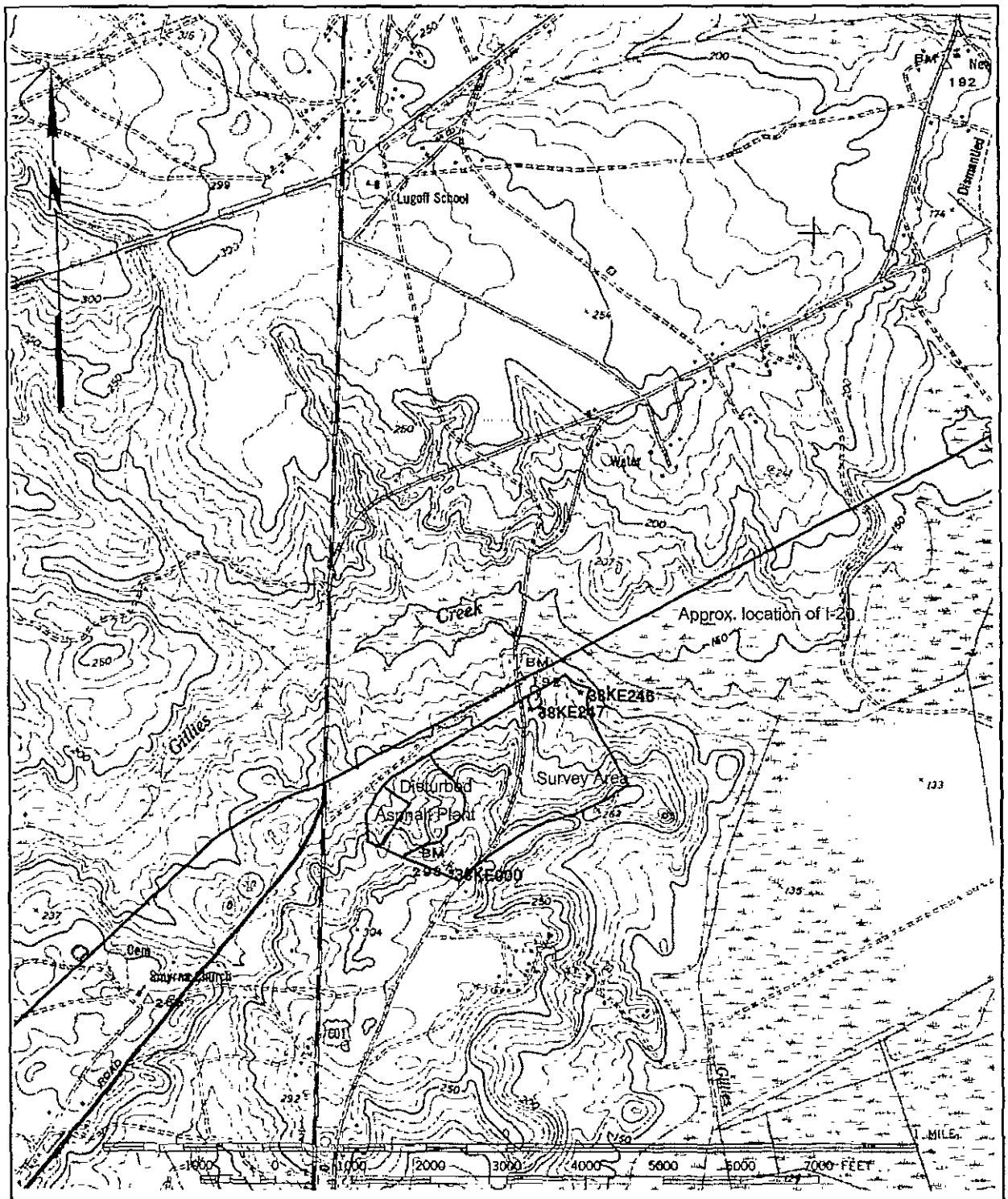


Figure 2. Project area for the proposed mining tract showing boundaries and topographic features (base map is USGS Lugoff, with I-20 overlaid using aerial images).

structure we identified in the survey tract based on our review of historic documents.

It is commonly accepted in the archaeological literature that neither prehistoric nor historic sites are typically found on steeply sloping soils. As a result, such areas are rarely surveyed. In order to explore this assumption, we chose to examine all of the mining parcel, including those areas of steeply sloping soils, using shovel tests at 100 foot intervals on transects spaced 100 feet apart. Although the study tract was small, we felt that this level of effort would contribute to our understanding of dynamics of soil preservation in such contexts, as well as help evaluate the need for survey in such areas on future projects.

Field investigations recovered two archaeological sites, 38KE246 and 38KE247. Site 38KE246, a scatter of prehistoric lithics, is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Site 38KE247, the remains of the mid-twentieth century farm unit identified on the property, appears badly disturbed and to lack the data sets necessary to address significant research questions. It is therefore recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. Also found on the parcel was an isolated find, identified as 38KE00. These materials are recommended not eligible.

All three of these sites were found in relatively broad level areas, where the slopes were 5% or less. No archaeological remains were found in any of the testing on steeper soils, regardless of slope direction, soils, or other factors. It appears, as anticipated, that slope has a dramatic effect on the potential to identify archaeological remains.

## Curation

Archaeological site forms have been filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. The field notes, photographic materials, and artifacts resulting from these investigations will be curated at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

These archaeological investigations were conducted on February 4 and 7 by Mr. Tom Covington and the author, with the report prepared on February 10 and 11, 2000. The previous historic research was largely conducted by Ms. Kerri Barile, with the background investigations at SCIAA conducted by Mr. Tom Covington. Artifact analysis and cataloging was conducted by Ms. Debi Hacker.

# EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENT

## Physiography

The project area, in the central portion of South Carolina, is located in Kershaw County and the Atlantic Coastal Plain. The project tract is just beyond the Fall Line and Sand Hills located in the northern half of the coastal plain. Kershaw County is bounded to the north by Lancaster County, to the south by Sumter and Lee counties, and to the west by Fairfield and Richland counties.

The county contains three physiographic regions: the Piedmont, the Sandhills and the Coastal Plain. The Coastal Plain extends from the Atlantic Ocean for about 150 miles to the Fall Line, a term used to identify the transition zone between the soft sediments of the Coastal Plain and the igneous and metamorphic rocks of the Piedmont.

The Coastal Plain has rolling topography, with elevations ranging from about 150 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) to 200 feet AMSL. In the adjacent floodplains and lowlands slopes range from 0 to 2% with elevations typically less than 150 feet AMSL. On the study tract the elevations range from about 170 feet on the northeastern edge of the property, in the vicinity of Gillies Creek, up to about 270 feet at the top of the ridge that serves as the southern boundary of the survey area. The fringe area on the western, northern, and northeastern sides of the study parcel are relatively flat or only gently sloping. The central 70% of the tract, in contrast, is steeply sloping (Figures 3 and 4). The topography is very irregular, with slopes varying from 8% (about 4°) to over 30% (about 17°). Present are numerous gullies and erosional rills (Figure 5), typically running from the southwest to the northeast, although this, too, is variable. Much of the topographic slope has been artificially blunted through the use of terracing (Figure 6).

To the northeast and east, outside our study area, the topography becomes very level, entering the floodplain of Gillies Creek. In some areas this creek has been artificially straightened, creating what became known on may historic plats and documents as Gillies Ditch. In these areas the elevation is about 145 feet AMSL and the slope is about 1% to the southeast.

Figure 3. Planted pines on terraced 10% slope in the eastern half of the survey tract.

The survey area, therefore, is in close contact with a range of physiographic regions. To the north are the dissected plains consisting of the hills

Figure 4. Second growth mixed hardwood and pine forest on 15% slopes in the western half of the survey tract.

Figure 5. Erosional gully in the survey tract. Surrounding land has a slope of 12% and is terraced.

and valleys cut by creeks and rivers as they flow toward the coastal plain. Possibly part of the peneplain, the Piedmont is characterized by the dendritic stream patterns and a range of metavolcanic, quartz, and quartzite materials used by Native Americans for stone tools. In the Coastal Plain, where the topography changes dramatically, the hilly upper Coastal Plain gives way to the broad expanses of relatively flat, level ground associated with the lower Coastal Plain. These areas provide sources for Coastal Plain cherts, also used extensively for tool manufacture.


Figure 6. Area of 14% slope showing extensive terracing on the survey tract.

The Wateree River drains the western portion of the county, and Lynches and Little Lynches Rivers, tributaries of the Pee Dee River, drain the eastern portion. Numerous smaller streams (such as the Twenty Five Mile Creek and Gillies Creek) are found throughout the county.

## Geology and Soils

The geology of the county is characterized by unconsolidated water-laid beds of sand, silt, and clay. Coastal Plain material consists of marine-deposited sediments made dominantly of quartz sand and kaolinitic clays (Mitchell 1989:101).

The project area is characterized by three broad soil associations, Pelion-Goldsboro-Persanti soils, all of which are formed in sandy and loamy sediments. The study tract includes three soil series, all of which are moderately well drained to excessively well drained (Figure 7). These soils include Blanton sands, Lugoff gravelly loamy sands (with slopes of 6-10% and 10-15%), and Wagram sands. The Blanton and Wagram sands are found on the relatively level soils, with no more than a 6% slope. In contrast, the Lugoff soils are found on very steeply sloping areas and this, in combination with extensive erosion, has resulted in very gravelly pedons.

The Blanton soils have an A horizon of gray (10YR5/1) sand about 0.5 foot in depth, overlying an E1 horizon (what used to be called a B horizon) of pale brown (10YR6/3) sand to a depth of about 1.9 feet. The Wagram soils have an Ap horizon of grayish-brown (10YR5/2) sand about 0.7 foot in depth overlying an E1 horizon of light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sand to a depth of about 1.3 feet. Below this is a very pale brown (10YR7/4) sand (Mitchell 1989:78, 98).

In contrast, the Lugoff gravelly loamy sands are on steep, irregular slopes and have a profile that is modified by erosion. These soils, because of the heavy amount of gravel present, are not generally amenable to cultivation although they have been cultivated in the project tract — probably further depleting the A horizon. These soils generally have an A horizon grayish gravelly loam about 0.7 foot in depth overlying a brownish gravelly loam (Mitchell 1989:32-33). In the project area we found that the A horizon was no greater than about 0.3 foot and was in many areas completely absent. Frequently the gravel content was so great that

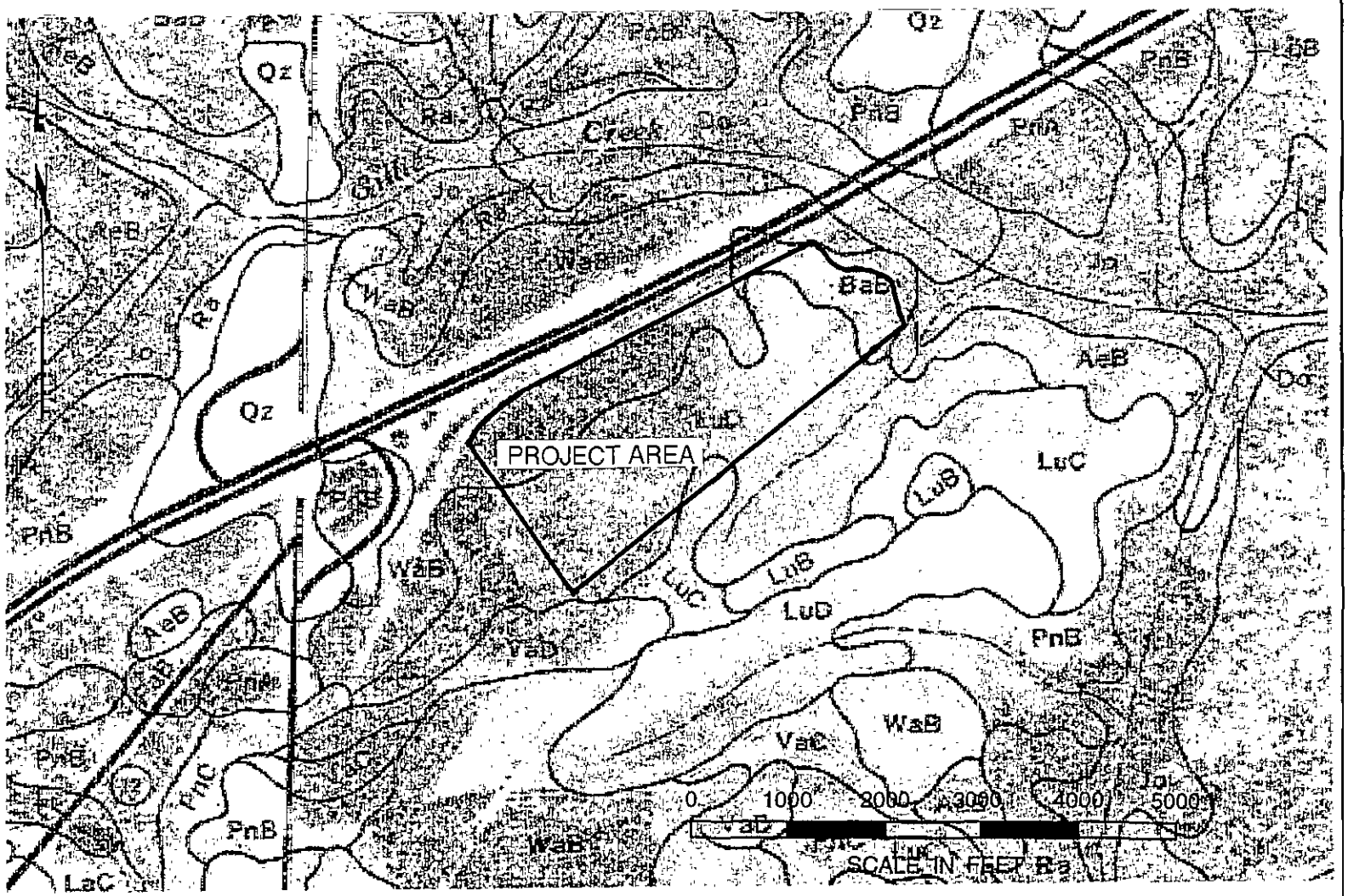


Figure 7. Survey tract overlaid on the soils map for the area (adapted from Mitchell 1989:Map 55).

it was difficult to excavate deeper than about 0.5 to 0.8 foot.

## Climate

Elevation, latitude, and distance from the coast work together to affect the climate of South Carolina. In addition, the more westerly mountains block or moderate many of the cold air masses that flow across the state from west to east. Even the very cold air masses which cross the mountains are warmed somewhat by compression before they descend on the Piedmont and adjacent Sand Hills.

Consequently, the climate of Kershaw Counties is temperate. The winters are relatively mild and the summers warm and humid. Rainfall in the amount of about 46 inches is adequate, although less than in some neighboring counties. About 27 inches of rain occur during the growing season, with periods of drought not uncommon during the summer months. As Hilliard illustrates, these droughts tended to be localized and tended to occur several years in a row, increasing the hardship on those attempting to recover from the previous year's crop failure (Hilliard 1984:16). Perhaps the best wide-scale example of this was the drought of 1845, which caused a series of very serious grain and food shortages throughout the state.

## Floristics

The natural vegetation of the project area is the Oak-Hickory-Pine forest, composed of medium tall to tall forests of broadleaf deciduous and needleleaf evergreen trees (Küchler 1964). The major components of this ecosystem include hickory, shortleaf pine, loblolly pine, white oak, and post

The project area consists of several more-or-less distinct areas. Areas which have been taken out of cultivation since the aerials on which the soil survey is based were flown in 1974 are currently in planted pine (Figures 3 and 5). In contrast, the area which was already forested by 1974 (comprising the western half of the study tract) is in a second growth forest of mixed hardwoods and pine (Figure 4). The difference, of course, is the direct result of management practices. The mixed forest represents less intervention and is a more natural combination of vegetative types. It was also somewhat more difficult to survey since the understory was thicker.

In the floodplain of Gillies Creek hardwoods dominate, although even there it appears that extensive logging has dramatically changed the historic composition of the forests.

# PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

## Prehistoric Overview

Overviews for South Carolina's prehistory, while of differing lengths and complexity, are available in virtually every compliance report prepared. There are, in addition, some "classic" sources well worth attention, such as Joffre Coe's *Formative Cultures* (Coe 1964), as well as some new general overviews (such as Sassaman et al. 1990 and Goodyear and Hanson 1989). Also extremely helpful, perhaps even essential, are a handful of recent local synthetic statements, such as that offered by Sassaman and Anderson (1994) for the Middle and Late Archaic and by Anderson et al. (1992) for the Paleoindian and Early Archaic. Only a few of the many sources are included in this study, but they should be adequate to give the reader a "feel" for the area and help establish a context for the various sites identified in the study areas. For those desiring a more general synthesis, perhaps the most readable and well balanced is that offered by Judith Bense (1994), *Archaeology of the Southeastern United States: Paleoindian to World War I*. Figure 8 offers a generalized view of South Carolina's cultural periods.

### Paleoindian Period

The Paleoindian Period, most commonly dated from about 12,000 to 10,000 B.P., is evidenced by basally thinned, side-notch projectile points; fluted, lanceolate projectile points, side scrapers, end scrapers; and drills (Coe 1964; Michie 1977; Williams 1965).

The Paleoindian occupation, while widespread, does not appear to have been intensive. Artifacts are most frequently found along major river drainages, which Michie interprets to support the concept of an economy "oriented toward the exploitation of now extinct mega-fauna" (Michie 1977:124). Survey data for Paleoindian tools, most notably fluted points, is somewhat dated, but has been summarized by Charles and Michie 1992). They reveal a widespread distribution across the state (see also Anderson 1992b:Figure 5.1) with at least several concentrations relating to intensity of collector activity.

Distinctive projectile points include lanceolates such as Clovis, Dalton, perhaps the Hardaway, and Big Sandy (Coe 1964; Phelps 1983; Oliver 1985). A temporal sequence of Paleoindian projectile points was proposed by Williams (1965:24-51), but according to Phelps (1983:18) there is little stratigraphic or chronometric evidence for it. While this is certainly true, a number of authors, such as Anderson (1992a) and Oliver (1985) have assembled impressive data sets. We are inclined to believe that while often not conclusively proven by stratigraphic excavations (and such proof may be an unreasonable expectation), there is a large body of circumstantial evidence. The weight of this evidence tends to provide considerable support.

Unfortunately, relatively little is known about Paleoindian subsistence strategies, settlement systems, or social organization (see, however, Anderson 1992b for an excellent overview and synthesis of what is known). Generally, archaeologists agree that the Paleoindian groups were at a band level of society, were nomadic, and were both hunters and foragers. While population density, based on isolated finds, is thought to have been low, Walthall suggests that toward the end of the period, "there was an increase in population density and in territoriality and that a number of new resource areas were beginning to be exploited" (Walthall 1980:30).

### Archaic Period

The Archaic Period, which dates from 10,000 to 3,000 B.P.[1], does not form a sharp break with the

[1] The terminal point for the Archaic is no clearer than that for the Paleoindian and many researchers suggest a terminal date of 4,000 B.P. rather than 3,000 B.P. There is also the question of whether ceramics, such as the fiber-

Paleoindian Period, but is a slow transition characterized by a modern climate and an increase in the diversity of material culture. Associated with this is a reliance on a broad spectrum of small mammals, although the white tailed deer was likely the most commonly exploited animal. Archaic period assemblages, exemplified by corner-notched and broad-stemmed projectile points, are fairly common, perhaps because the swamps and drainages offered especially attractive ecotones.

Many researchers have reported data suggestive of a noticeable population increase from the Paleoindian into the Early Archaic. This has tentatively been associated with a greater emphasis on foraging. Diagnostic Early Archaic artifacts include the Kirk Corner Notched point. As the climate became hotter and drier than the previous Paleoindian period, resulting in vegetational changes, it also affected settlement patterning as evidenced by a long-term Kirk phase midden deposit at the Hardaway site (Coe 1964:60). This is believed to have been the result of a change in subsistence strategies.

Settlements during the Early Archaic suggest the presence of a few very large, and apparently intensively occupied, sites which can best be considered base camps. Hardaway might be one such site. In addition, there were numerous small sites which produce only a few artifacts — these are the "network of tracks" mentioned by Ward (1983:65). The base camps produce a wide range of artifact types and raw materials which has suggested to many researchers long-term, perhaps seasonal or multi-seasonal, occupation. In contrast, the smaller sites are thought of as special purpose or foraging sites (see Ward 1983:67).

Middle Archaic (8,000 to 6,000 B.P.) diagnostic artifacts include Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Stanly and Halifax projectile points. Much of our best information on the Middle Archaic comes from sites investigated west of the Appalachian Mountains, such as the work by Jeff Chapman and his students in the Little Tennessee River Valley (for a general overview see Chapman 1977, 1985a, 1985b). There is good evidence that Middle Archaic lithic technologies changed dramatically. End scrapers, at times associated with Paleoindian traditions, are discontinued, raw materials tend to reflect the greater use of locally available materials, and mortars are initially introduced. Associated with these technological changes there seem to also be some significant cultural modifications. Prepared burials begin to more commonly occur and storage pits are identified. The work at Middle Archaic river valley sites, with their evidence of a diverse floral and faunal subsistence base, seems to stand in stark contrast to Caldwell's Middle Archaic "Old Quartz Industry" of Georgia and the Carolinas, where axes, choppers, and ground and polished stone tools are very rare.

The Late Archaic, usually dated from 6,000 to 3,000 or 4,000 B.P., is characterized by the appearance of large, square stemmed Savannah River projectile points (Coe 1964). These people continued to intensively exploit the uplands much like earlier Archaic groups with, the bulk of our data for this period coming from the Uwharrie region in North Carolina.

In addition to the presence of Savannah River points, the Late Archaic also witnessed the introduction of steatite vessels (see Coe 1964:112-113; Sassaman 1993), polished and pecked stone artifacts, and grinding stones. Some also include the introduction of fiber-tempered pottery about 4000 B.P. in the Late Archaic (for a discussion see Sassaman and Anderson 1994:38-44). This innovation is of special importance along the

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tempered Stallings ware, will be included as Archaic, or will be included with the Woodland. Oliver, for example, argues that the inclusion of ceramics with Late Archaic attributes "complicates and confuses classification and interpretation needlessly" (Oliver 1981:20). He comments that according to the original definition of the Archaic, it "represents a preceramic horizon" and that "the presence of ceramics provides a convenient marker for separation of the Archaic and Woodland periods (Oliver 1981:21). Others would counter that such an approach ignores cultural continuity and forces an artificial, and perhaps unrealistic, separation. Sassaman and Anderson (1994:38-44), for example, include Stallings and Thom's Creek wares in their discussion of "Late Archaic Pottery." While this issue has been of considerable importance along the Carolina and Georgia coasts, it has never affected the Piedmont, which seems to have embraced pottery far later, well into the conventional Woodland period. The importance of the issue in the Sandhills, unfortunately, is not well known.

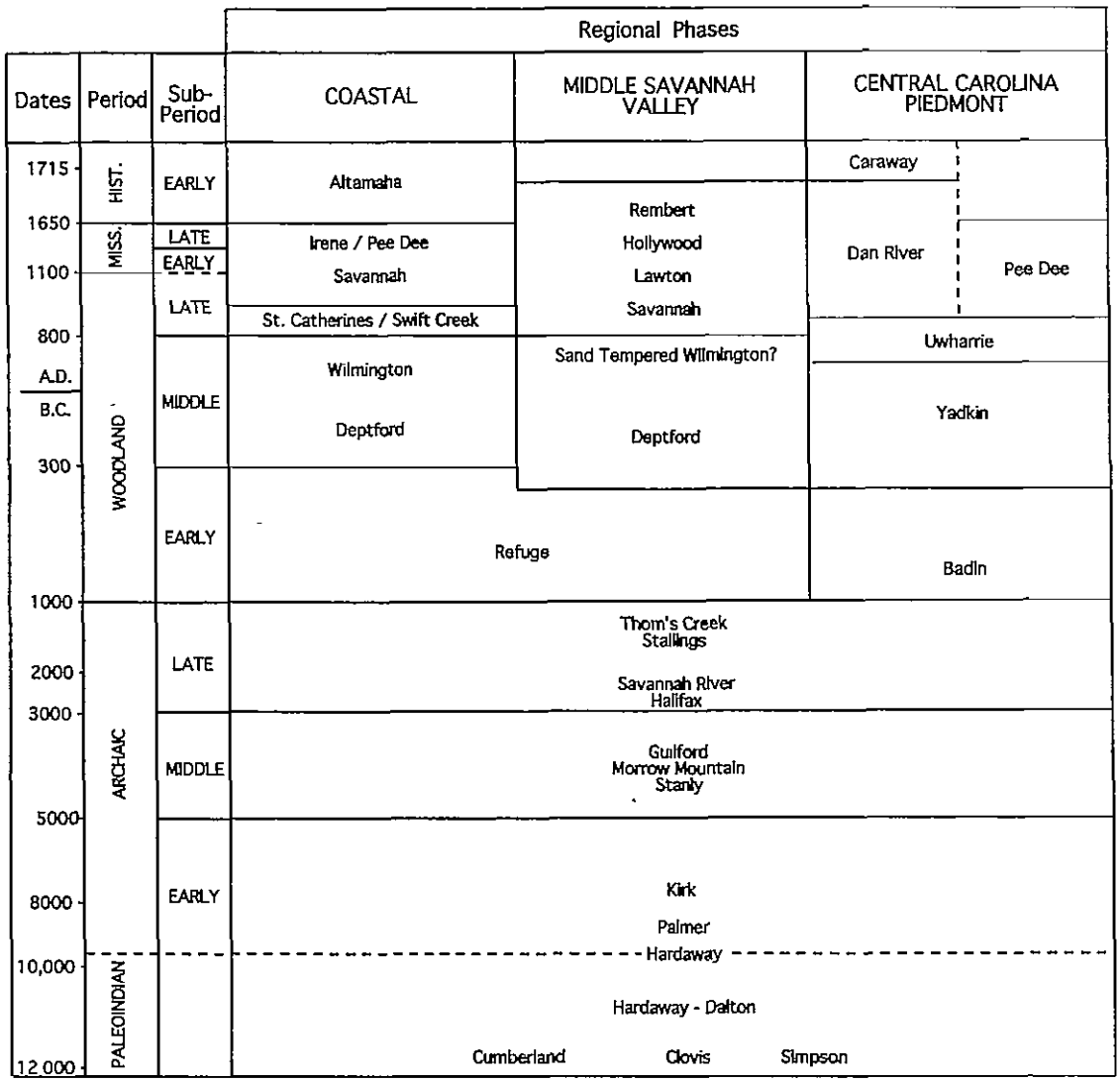



Figure 8. Generalized cultural periods for South Carolina.

Georgia and South Carolina coasts, but seems to have had only minimal impact in the uplands of South or North Carolina.

There is evidence that during the Late Archaic the climate began to approximate modern climatic conditions. Rainfall increased resulting in a more lush vegetation pattern. The pollen record indicates an increase in pine which reduced the oak-hickory nut masts which previously were so widespread. This change probably affected settlement patterning since nut masts were now more isolated and concentrated. From research in the Savannah River valley near Aiken, South Carolina, Sassaman has found considerable diversity in Late Archaic site types with sites occurring in virtually every upland environmental zone. He suggests that this more complex settlement pattern evolved from an increasingly complex socio-economic system. While it is unlikely that this model can be simply transferred to the Sandhills of South Carolina without an extensive review of site data and micro-environmental data, it does demonstrate one approach to understanding the transition from Archaic to Woodland.

### Woodland Period

As previously discussed, there are those who see the Woodland beginning with the introduction of pottery. Under this scenario the Early Woodland may begin as early as 4,500 B.P. and continued to about 2,300 B.P. Diagnostics would include the small variety of the Late Archaic Savannah River Stemmed point (Oliver 1985) and pottery of the Stallings and Thoms Creek series. These sand tempered Thoms Creek wares are decorated using punctations, jab-and-drag, and incised designs (Trinkley 1976). Also potentially included are Refuge wares, also characterized by sandy paste, but often having only a plain or dentate-stamped surface (Waring 1968). Others would have the Woodland beginning about 3,000 B.P. and perhaps as late as 2,500 B.P. with the introduction of pottery which is cord-marked or fabric-impressed and suggestive of influences from northern cultures.

There remains, in South Carolina, considerable ambiguity regarding the pottery series found in the Sandhills and their association with coastal plain and piedmont types. The earliest pottery found at many sites may be called either Deptford or Yadkin, depending on the research or their inclination at any given moment.

The Deptford phase, which dates from 3050 to 1350 B.P., is best characterized by fine to coarse sandy paste pottery with a check stamped surface treatment. The Deptford settlement pattern involves both coastal and inland sites.

Inland sites such as 38AK228-W, 38LX5, 38RD60, and 38BM40 indicate the presence of an extensive Deptford occupation on the Fall Line and the Inner Coastal Plain/Sand Hills, although sandy, acidic soils preclude statements on the subsistence base (Anderson 1979; Ryan 1972; Trinkley 1980). These interior or upland Deptford sites, however, are strongly associated with the swamp terrace edge, and this environment is productive not only in nut masts, but also in large mammals such as deer. Perhaps the best data concerning Deptford "base camps" comes from the Lewis-West site (38AK228-W), where evidence of abundant food remains, storage pit features, elaborate material culture, mortuary behavior, and craft specialization has been reported (Sassaman et al. 1990:96-98; see also Sassaman 1993 for similar data recovered from 38AK157).

Further to the north and west, in the Piedmont, the Early Woodland is marked by a pottery type defined by Coe (1964:27-29) as Badin.[2] This pottery is identified as having very fine sand in the paste with an occasional pebble. Coe identified cord-marked, fabric-marked, net-impressed, and plain surface finishes. Beyond this pottery little is known about the makers of the Badin wares and relatively few of these sherds are reported from South Carolina sites.

Somewhat more information is available for

[2] The ceramics suggest clear regional differences during the Woodland which seem to only be magnified during the later phases. Ward (1983:71), for example, notes that there "marked distinctions" between the pottery from the Buggs Island and Gaston Reservoirs and that from the south-central Piedmont.

the Middle Woodland, typically given the range of about 2,300 B.P. to 1,200 B.P. In the Piedmont and even into the Sand Hills, the dominant Middle Woodland ceramic type is typically identified as the Yadkin series. Characterized by a crushed quartz temper the pottery includes surface treatments of cord-marked, fabric-marked, and a very few linear check-stamped sherds (Coe 1964:30-32). It is regrettable that several of the seemingly "best" Yadkin sites, such as the Trestle site (31An19) explored by Peter Cooper (Ward 1983:72-73), have never been published.

Yadkin ceramics are associated with medium-sized triangular points, although Oliver (1981) suggests that a continuation of the Piedmont Stemmed Tradition to at least 1650 B.P. coexisted with this Triangular Tradition. The Yadkin in South Carolina has been best explored by research at 38SU83 in Sumter County (Blanton et al. 1986) and at 38FL249 in Florence County (Trinkley et al. 1993)

In some respects the Late Woodland (1,200 B.P. to 400 B.P.) may be characterized as a continuation of previous Middle Woodland cultural assemblages. While outside the Carolinas there were major cultural changes, such as the continued development and elaboration of agriculture, the Carolina groups settled into a lifeway not appreciably different from that observed for the previous 500-700 years. From the vantage point of the Middle Savannah Valley Sassaman and his colleagues note that, "the Late Woodland is difficult to delineate typologically from its antecedent or from the subsequent Mississippian period" (Sassaman et al. 1990:14). This situation would remain unchanged until the development of the South Appalachian Mississippian complex (see Ferguson 1971).

## Historic Overview of the Camden Area

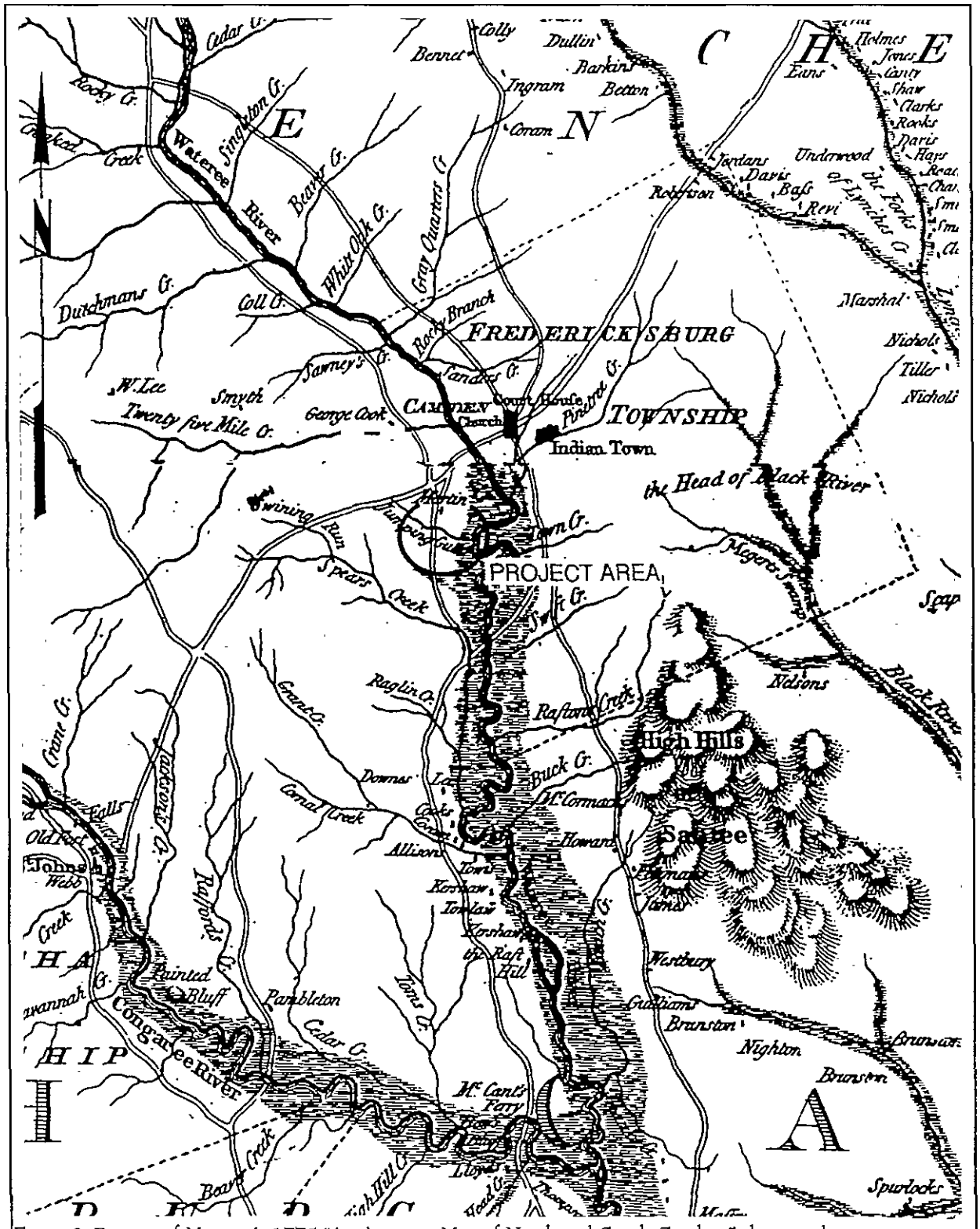
Although four counties, Berkeley, Craven, Colleton, and Granville, were created by the Carolina Proprietors between 1682 and 1685, the Anglican parishes, established in 1706, became the local unit of political administration. Still, the coastal area maintained the reins of power and the Back County was largely unrepresented. In addition, with the settlement of the Yemassee War of 1715, many Native American groups were forced from the region, allowing a more aggressive settlement policy (Wallace 1951). From about 1715 to 1727 there was a period of tremendous lust for land, with the accompanying fraud so common to period politics. In 1730 Governor Robert Johnson began a policy of frontier settlement, hinged on the creation of 11 townships intended to increase the number of small, white farmers. This increased settlement would provide protection from South Carolina's enemies from within (as the African American slaves were viewed) and from without (including both the Spanish and the Native Americans).

With the creation of Georgia, only nine of the proposed 11 townships were actually established. One of these was to be "on the River Watery," and called Fredricksburgh Township (Kirkland and Kennedy 1905:9-10). Laid out with the Wateree River on one side, it was to be six miles square and contain 60,000 acres. An area 12 miles square was to surround the township, being reserved for those settling within the township. Each resident was to receive a town lot and 50 acres for each member of their family. The Royal Council employed James St. Julien for £500 to survey the township in 1733.

The Township focused on the area around Pine Tree Creek. Kirkland and Kennedy (1905:I:13) note that the original grand plat for Fredricksburgh no longer survives and only three town lots were apparently every laid out, suggesting a less than successful beginning. Most of the land appears to have been sold as large tracts. This practice continued well into the 1750s when a number of Quakers came into the region, settling primarily along the river.

St. Mark's Parish was established in the area from the Congaree River northward to the Lynches River in 1757. One of the earliest records of settlement in the area is the establishment of Joseph Kershaw's store at Pine Tree Creek, with a small village growing up around the store. There is no mention of Camden until 1768 when the Assembly established a Circuit Court at Camden in the Camden District. The first court was held at "Mr. Kershaw's brew house" in Camden in 1773 (Wittkowsky and Moseley 1923:8).

Curiously, as late as 1773-5, neither the


PROJECT AREA
FREDERICKSBURG
TOWNSHIP
Indian Town
the Head of Black River
High Hills
Santee
Nelsons
Soap
Black Tom
Cedar Cr.
Congaree River
Twenty five Mile Cr.
Swining Run
Spears Creek
Raglin Cr.
Rafford Creek
Buck Cr.
Canal Creek
Rafting Creek
Grant Cr.
Dutchmans Cr.
Coll Cr.
Rocky Branch
Sarney's Cr.
Sandies Cr.
Pinetree Cr.
Gray Quarters Cr.
White Oak Cr.
Beaver Cr.
Singleton Cr.
Rocky Cr.
Cedar Cr.
Wateree River
Bennet
Colly
Dullin
Barkins
Ingram
Betton
Coram
Evans
Holmes
Jones
Carty
Shaw
Clarks
Rooks
Paris
Hays
Jordans
Underwood
Davis
Bass
Revi
Robertson
Marshal
Nichols
Tiller
Nichols
Lynch
Smyth
W. Lee
George Dort
Indian Town
Court House
Church
Pinetree
Swining Run
Spears Creek
Raglin Cr.
Grant Cr.
Rafford Creek
Buck Cr.
Canal Creek
Rafting Creek
Dutchmans Cr.
Coll Cr.
Rocky Branch
Sarney's Cr.
Sandies Cr.
Pinetree Cr.
Gray Quarters Cr.
White Oak Cr.
Beaver Cr.
Singleton Cr.
Rocky Cr.
Cedar Cr.
Wateree River
Bennet
Colly
Dullin
Barkins
Ingram
Betton
Coram
Evans
Holmes
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Robertson
Marshal
Nichols
Tiller
Nichols
Lynch
Smyth
W. Lee
George Dort
Twenty five Mile Cr.
Indian Town
the Head of Black River
Swining Run
Spears Creek
Raglin Cr.
Rafford Creek
Buck Cr.
Canal Creek
Rafting Creek
Grant Cr.

Mouzon or Cook maps show much activity on the outskirts of Camden (Figure 9). No settlement is found in the study tract and the closest is that of Martin, probably James Martin (d. 1786), to the north.

During the American Revolution Camden was the scene of much turmoil. The City was occupied by British forces from June 1780 through May 1781. Two battles, both horrific defeats for the American forces, took place in the area. The Battle of Camden, in August 1780, took place about 8 miles north of town and Nathanael Gates was decisively defeated by Lord Cornwallis. At Hobkirk Hill in April 1781 the Americans, under Horatio Greene, were defeated by the British forces under Lord Rawdon. Although a victory for the British, the situation afterwards was so untenable that they withdrew from Camden a short time later. Wallace notes that many of the loyalist families that left Camden with Lord Rawdon "perished miserably in the huts of 'Rawdontown' outside of Charleston" (Wallace 1951:316).

After the American Revolution and into the early nineteenth century Camden and the surrounding plantations slipped into a relatively prosperous peace. Camden was visited by Washington during his 1791 Southern tour and the town had been incorporated only a few months before Washington's arrival. Although called "a very pretty Town" by North Carolinian James Iredell, Washington characterized it as only as:

> a small place with appearances of some new buildings. It was much injured by the British whilst in their possession (Lipscomb 1993:71).

While in Camden, Washington dined at one of the finest houses in town — the home of John Chesnut on the corner of Fair and King Streets (now moved to 1413 Mill Street) and later toured the nearby battlefields and their still extant skirmish lines.

The architecture of Camden was further reviewed by Robert Gilmor during his trip through the county in the first decade of the nineteenth century. He noted that:

> Camden is a small pretty village, made beautiful by the handsome houses of Col. Chesnut & his son, with one or two others, all which are built in the New York style, with piazzas & painted white with red roofs (Teal 1997:n.p.).

By the 1820s the Kershaw District had been created and Mills notes that the Quakers had largely deserted the Camden area, primarily as a response to slavery (Mills 1972:586 [1826]). Cotton was the staple, although corn, wheat, and rye were being raised for home consumption. Camden was also a center for milling both before and after the American Revolution (Mills 1972:588 [1826]). The influence of cotton can be seen in the increase of slavery in the district. In 1800 there were 4,606 whites in the district with 2,530 African American slaves. By 1820 the white population had grown to only 5,628, while the number of slaves had increased to 6,692. This increase in slave population would not only increase, but the white population would begin to decline toward the Civil War. In 1850, for example, there were 9,578 slaves, but only 4,681 whites (DeBow 1854:302; Mills 1972:589 [1826]).

Camden had recovered from the Revolution and Mills reported that it was the center of the cotton trade for this region of South Carolina (Mills 1972:590[1826]).

Kershaw's first railroad did not arrive until 1846, with the opening of a branch line connecting Camden with the main line that ran from Charleston to Columbia. Prior to this Camden's mercantile interests were promoted by hauling cotton on the river to either Charleston or Georgetown. A steamboat line between Camden and Charleston was begun in 1835. While not really successful because of the fluctuating water levels, it was continued intermittently into the early 1900s (Wittkowsky and Moseley 1923:12).

Camden was largely quiet during the Civil War and it wasn't until Sherman's march that the local inhabitants experienced war first-hand. A detachment entered Camden February 24, 1865 and burned a number of buildings. Union troops again came through on April 18, and the town was finally occupied by a

Federal garrison of the 25th Ohio Volunteers on June 14 under Captain C. W. Ferguson (Kirkland and Kennedy 1905:I:34-35). Civil authorities took control of the city on November 1, 1865, although troops were not removed until March 1866.

After the Civil War plantation houses were destroyed, portions of Camden were burned, the agricultural base of slavery was destroyed, and the economic system was in chaos. Rebuilding after the war involved two primary tasks: forging a new relationship between white land owners and black freedmen, and creating a new economic order through credit merchants. General sources discussing the changes in South Carolina include Williamson (1975) and Zuczek (1996).

South Carolina's reconstruction was made harder than necessary by a ruling class that refused to accept the demise not only of the Confederacy, but also of slavery. Foner notes that the South Carolina and Mississippi legislatures further antagonized the Radicals in Congress with the enactment of the first, and most severe, of the so-called Black Codes toward the end of 1865. He observes that:

> South Carolina's Code was in some respects even more discriminatory [than Mississippi's], although it contained provisions, such as prohibiting the expulsion of aged freedmen from plantations, designed to reinvigorate paternalism and clothe it with the force of law. It did not forbid blacks to rent land, but barred them from following any occupation other than farmer or servant except by paying an annual tax ranging from $10 to $100 (a severe blow to the free black community of Charleston and to former slave artisans). The law required blacks to sign annual contracts and included elaborate provisions regulating relations between "servants" and their "masters," including labor from sunup to sundown and a ban on leaving the plantation, or entertaining guests upon it, without permission of the employer. A vagrancy law applied to unemployed blacks, "persons who lead idle or disorderly lives," and even traveling circuses, fortune tellers, and thespians (Foner 1988:199-200).

Curiously these, and similar, laws were not developed by extreme secessionists. Rather, South Carolina's Black Code was articulated by conservative Whig Unionists, like Benjamin Perry. Although some in the state described the efforts as "madness" which would never be accepted by the Radical Congress, more were obsessed by the idea that blacks would never work unless forced to do so. They were also alarmed by the increasing militancy of their former "servants."

As Congress considered a variety of measures to ensure reconstruction, violence raged over many areas of South Carolina, including the Kershaw District (Zuczek 1996:53). Two "reconstruction" acts were passed in March 1867 over Johnson's veto. Congress carved the South into five military districts. Many ex-Confederates were at least temporarily barred from voting or holding office, new governments were created, and blacks were given the right to vote. Finally, only after ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment would Southern states finally be readmitted to the Union. South Carolina began to realize the results of defeat in war.

The milling industry which had a long history in the Camden area at least partially revitalized after the Civil War. By 1884 there were 43 flour and grist mills reported in Kershaw County, along with 16 lumber mills and six turpentine refineries. Of the grist and flour mills about two-thirds were water powered and a third were steam powered (Anonymous 1884). By 1915 the number of mills had been reduced to three, although two cotton mills were situated in Camden — the Hermitage Cotton Mills with over 16,000 spindles and the Pine Creek Manufacturing Company with nearly 19,000. The Hermitage produced sheetings, while Pine Tree manufactured print cloths (Watson 1916:Table 1).

While some industry came to the Camden area after the Civil War, at least partially encouraged by the Seaboard Air Line which was completed in 1899, agriculture was still the primary occupation in the region. In 1915 there was one cotton seed oil mill in Camden and the cotton crop had steadily increased from 21,527 bales in 1910 to 30,652 bales in 1914 (Watson 1916:79).

By the early 1920s Wittkowsky and Moseley commented that farm tenancy in the county was "one of the worst, if not the worst, economic and social evils" (Wittkowsky and Moseley 1923:31). In Kershaw County 67.1% of the farms were worked by tenants (including both renters and sharecroppers), compared to a state average of only 64.5%. Farm mortgages were high and relatively little of the land (only 47.8%) was improved — described as "entirely too little for our county" (Wittkowsky and Moseley 1923:48).

Moreover, the reliance on cotton was strangling economic development, encouraging tenancy, and promoting the waste of the land. They also warned that the cotton kingdom was focusing attention away from subsistence crops, so that only a small proportion of the food and feed necessary for the county was actually produced in surrounding farms (Wittkowsky and Moseley 1923:50). They also warned of the coming of the boll weevil and that cotton production had already fallen from 40,000 bales in 1920 to only 13,000 bales in 1921.

Camden is situated in what was called the "Black Belt," the area of oldest plantations. During the 1930s this area had very large proportions of both tenants and blacks. One of the best studies of tenancy in this region was that by T.J. Woofter (1936). In 1930 73% of the farmers in the Black Belt were tenants (compared to 60% in the adjacent Atlantic Coastal Plain and 63% in the Piedmont). Nearly half of the plantation were almost exclusively operated by African American tenants or were operated by both whites and blacks. Only 2.7% of the plantations were operated only by whites. Mixed tenancy was also most common (representing 75.7% of the tenants), followed by croppers (representing 13.4%). While the net income of the plantation owner in the Black Belt was a meager $1,462, the tenants' net incomes were only $127 for croppers and $106 for shares. Tenancy cast a very long shadow over all of South Carolina — including Kershaw County. Although the literature is filled with tenancy studies those by Goldenweiser and Truesdell (1924), Johnson et al. (1935), Poe (1934) provide an excellent overview.

## Previous Archaeological Investigations

There is little known concerning prehistoric sites in this area. There are a number of historic plats or maps of the Camden area which reveal the locations of Native American settlements. For example, there is the Indian Town (Anonymous 1992:10) shown on a variety of early maps. Kirkland and Kennedy note that:

> On Cook and Mouzon's map of 1771, an "Indian Town" is represented in the fork of Big and Little Pine Tree Creeks, adjacent to Camden on the east, just where the Camden Cotton Mill is situated. This spot also is indicated as "Indian Camp," upon the plat of a large tract of land conveyed in 1796 by John Kershaw to Duncan McRae and Zachery Cantey (Kirkland and Kennedy 1905:I:40).

The Camden Cotton Mill became the Heritage Cotton Mill, situated on the south side of the Old Bishopville Road. The Camden South USGS topographic map reveals that the Heritage Mills are still located in this area, although the City of Camden has almost covered the area.

Other historic Indian towns are suggested by John Stuart's *Map of South Carolina and A Part of Georgia*, published in 1780, which illustrates an "Indian Town belonging to the Catawba Nation now reduced to 80 Fighting Men," close to the head waters of Sanders Creek above Camden and the Blanding Map of the Camden area, which shows an Indian village at the junction of Town Creek and the Wateree River. There has not, however, been any real effort to identify any of these historic villages. In fact, Blanding illustrates two additional villages north of Camden, both of which are today under the waters of Wateree Lake.

An examination of the archaeological site files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) reveals that no sites are recorded within the survey tract. To the south, however, are two recorded sites. Site 38KE204 is situated at the southwest corner of U.S. 601 and McCord Ferry Road. The site consists of a scatter of brick rubble, representing piers, pieces of tin roofing, and other surface remains. It likely represented a general store/gas station and living quarters for the proprietor. Site 38KE205 was situated at the west edge of U.S. 601 and included a range of historic remains, including some which may have been nineteenth century (Trinkley and Adams 1992b:9-10). Both sites were identified during a survey of a proposed power line corridor for Santee Cooper. As a result, a relatively narrow corridor was examined and relatively little information concerning the overall settlement density or site types can be extrapolated from this research.

Other previous archaeological investigations in Kershaw County are presented in Ferguson (1971), Goodyear and Anderson (n.d.), and Lewis (1976). In the 1820s, Dr. William Blanding visited a number of sites in the area and some of his findings were published in 1848 in Squire and Davis' *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*. In addition, George Stuart (1975) presented a fairly detailed description of middle Wateree post-Archaic occupation. These latter two studies concentrate on a number of late prehistoric mounds and settlements located in the Camden vicinity.

Most recently Chicora conducted a survey of a 50 acre portion of the proposed 364 acre Heritage Industrial Park tract south of the Miles Mining tract (Trinkley and Campo 1999). This study identified two historic sites, 38KE217 and 38KE218. Both represented late nineteenth and early twentieth century tenant sites that were recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The documentary research associated with this earlier study identified a major plantation thought to be situated just north of that survey area and just south of the current tract. This research is briefly outlined below.

## Historic Documentation of the Study Tract

Although the boundaries are not clearly defined, much of this area was originally part of the Pinder Hill tract. Our history of this area begins about 1751 when the tract was apparently purchased by Duncan McRae (also spelled McRa) from James Mickie. Mickie, in turn, is reported to have acquired the property from a royal grant (will of Duncan McRae, Kershaw County probate Court Will Book 1, page 1). Although we have been unable to identify a James Mickie thus far, Kirkland and Kennedy (1905:I:390) do mention that the Mickle family acquired property in the immediate area from royal grants.[3] Additional research at the S.C. Department of Archives and History would likely be able to resolve this issue.

Regardless, it is clear that McRae held the property throughout the late colonial and early antebellum periods (until his death in 1824). Immigrating from Scotland after his birth in 1754, he may have been in Camden as early as 1789 when he married Mary, eldest daughter of John Chesnut. We also know that as early as 1782 he was a trading partner in a firm with John Chesnut and John Adamson (Kirkland and Kennedy 1905:I:387-388). It may be, however, that this early association with Chesnut was from the Chesterfield area, where he was apparently serving as a Justice and that it wasn't until he married Chesnut's daughter that he looked toward Camden as home.

In addition to the property on the Wateree, McRae also owned a mill on Big Pine Tree Creek which operated until it burned in 1811. The following year he apparently opened a second mill on Little Pine Tree Creek (Kirkland and Kennedy 1905:I:388).

Mills' *Atlas* of the county reveals the location of the Mulberry Mounds (shown as *I Mound* on the map). The settlement for "D. McRas" is shown at the edge of the Wateree, above Town Creek on the opposite side (Figure 10). We know from other research that the overseer's house was situated on the river (Kershaw

[3] Kirkland and Kennedy (1905:I:Diagram 9) illustrate the location of a number of early grants west and south of Camden along the Wateree. Either there is an earlier owner than Mickie or his property did not extend east to the Wateree River.

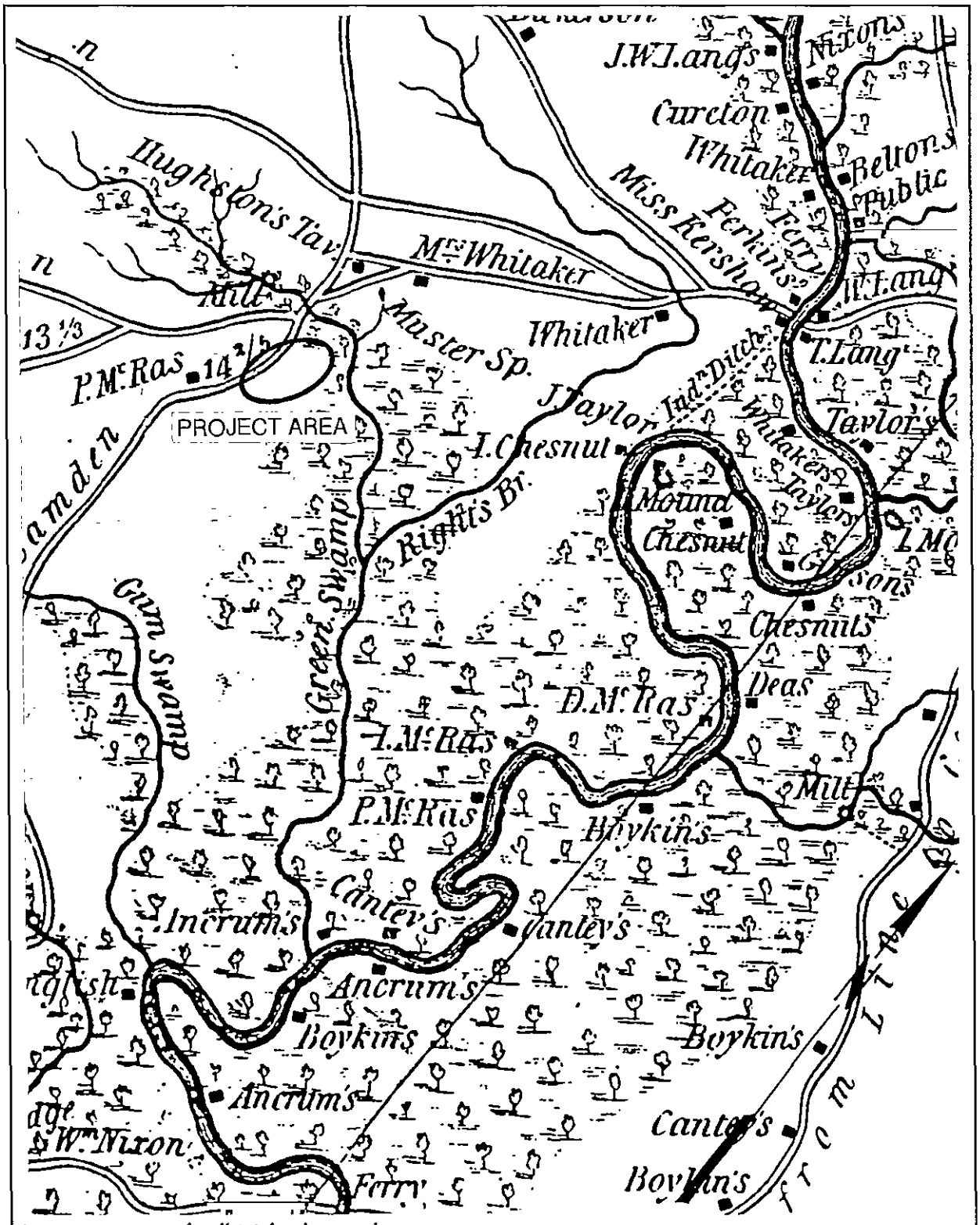


Figure 10. Portion of Mills' *Atlas* showing the project area in 1825.

County Clerk of Court, DB Q, pg. 106-107). Since no main house has been identified in the records, it seems likely that during Duncan's ownership he lived primarily in Camden and came out to his plantation only on day trips.

His original will, dated 1821, indicates that his wife would receive the Camden home (along with its "carriages and carriage horses plate kitchen and household furniture" and 10 slaves). He also observed that he had begun the construction of "a summer retreat for my family," and that this "Settlement and buildings" would be set aside for the use of his wife. Situated west of McCord Ferry Road, it seems likely that it was being erected on a high, dry sandy spot safe from mosquitoes and the disease that seemed to strike Camden. By his death in 1824 a codicil indicates that the residence "near McCords ferry road" was completed. Based on the available historic evidence it is likely that this settlement may have been in the northwest quadrant of the earlier study tract (Kershaw County Clerk of Court, DB Q, pg. 106-107; Trinkley and Campo 1999).

The inventory of Duncan McRae's estate reveals that he owned 160 African Americans, representing a very large estate for this part of South Carolina and testifying to his wealth and success on his Wateree Plantation.[4] In addition, the document reveals something of the activities which must have been taking place on his property. There are two slaves listed as "crippled," indicating the severity of plantation life. There are also 11 individuals with the prefix, "old" such as "Old Sandy" or "Old Nancy," which likely indicated that they were far past "prime" and of relatively little financial value. Cripples and aged individuals account for about 8% of the total plantation population.

More interesting are several African Americans whose names indicate their occupations, such as "Shoemaker Joe," "Carpenter Harry," and "Wagoner Moses." Also present in the listing was a blacksmith, a bricklayer, and a second carpenter. Clearly McRae's slave population represented a well-rounded assortment of skills. Also interesting are the several slaves with the prefix, "Guinea," likely indicating that they were Africans from that part of Africa. Prior to the American Revolution only about 2.6% of the slaves originated in Guinea. Perhaps they were found in such large numbers on McRae's plantation since they had some familiarity with rice cultivation.

In 1855 a marriage deed between Isabella Scota McCrae and her husband, John McRae (a cousin), placed the lands in her husband's hands, with her brother John acting as a trustee.

The property remained in the McRae family until 1882, when Colin McRae, Isabella Scota McRae, and John McRae (the replacement executors for the will of Duncan McRae) sold a number of different tracts totaling over 1,500 acres (once all belonging to the original estate) to Samuel Logan Lang (Kershaw County Clerk of Court, DB GG, pg. 548).

The sale did not actually remove the property from the McRae line since Lang was actually a grand-nephew (the grandson of Thomas and Mary Lang and Mary was a sister of Duncan McRae). Unfortunately, it seems that Lang was less able to manage the property than previous owners and by 1894 the parcel as sold off through two sheriff sales.

What has been called tract 3, encompassing 547 acres, was sold in March 1894 to the Canadian-American Mortgage Trust Company (Kershaw County Clerk of Court, DB SS, pg. 302). This represents the upper or northern half of the tract. Just a few months later, in May, Tracts 4 and 5, totaling 549 acres, were sold in a sheriff's sale to the Scottish-American Mortgage Company (Kershaw County Clerk of Court, DB SS, pg. 295). This property represented the southern portion of McRae's property. From this point in 1894 until the mid-twentieth century the property remained as part of two parcels under different ownership.

The Canadian-American Mortgage Company held the northern portion of the plantation until 1911, when it was sold to E.C. Villepigue. From Villepigue the land passed through B.B. Clark and in 1922 was

[4] As near as we can determine, this inventory covers only the Camden estate. It is likely that a different inventory would have been prepared for his Georgetown land and slaves.

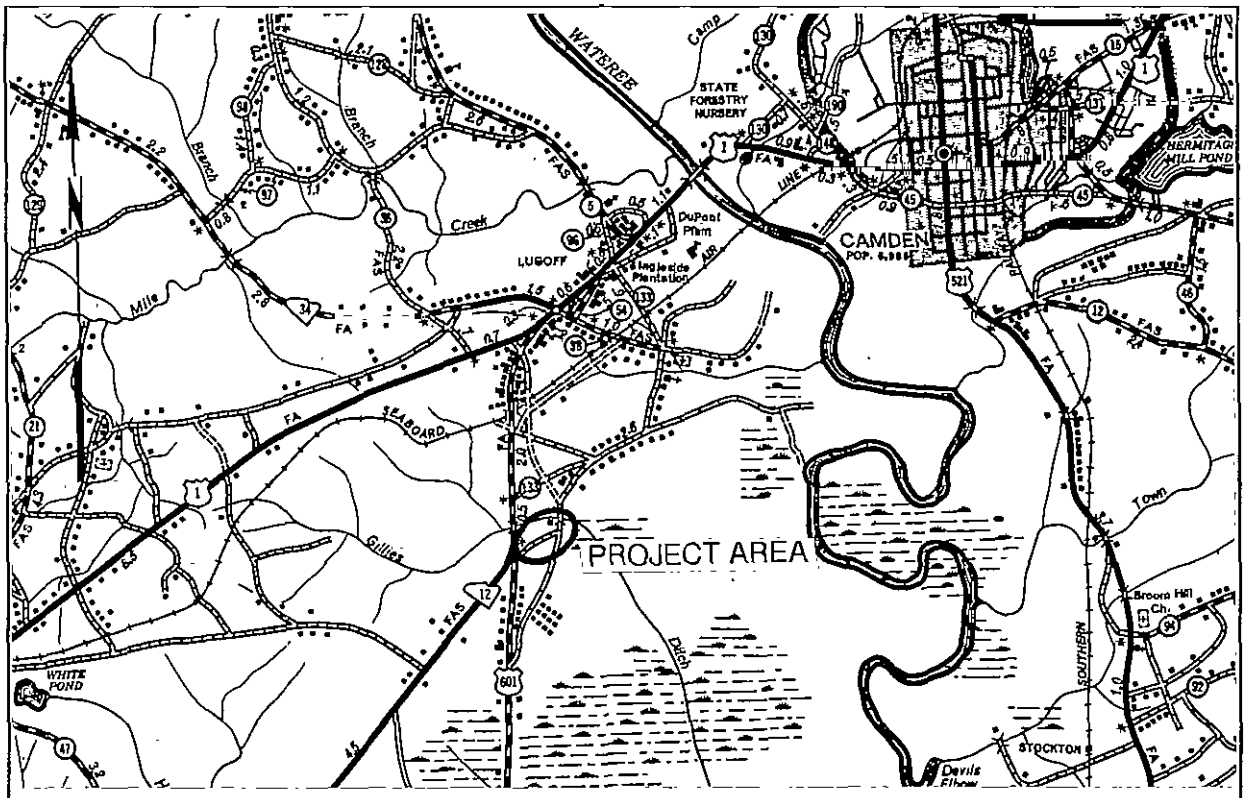


Figure 11. Portion of the 1950 General Highway Map of Kershaw County showing the project area.

purchased by H.H. Simms (Kershaw County Clerk of Court, DB AV, pg. 129). Simms held the property for about 20 years, selling it in 1942 to the Blaney Lumber Company (Kershaw County Clerk of Court, DB CX, pg. 76). It is likely that the property was being farmed for most of its history, at least until it entered lumber and timber company hands.

In 1955, likely after the wood was cut from the property, Blaney Lumber sold the tract to E.T. Bowen (Kershaw County Clerk of Court, DB EX, pg. 107). Bowen held the property for not quite a year before selling it to Williams Furniture Corp., the predecessor by merger to Georgia-Pacific (Kershaw County Clerk of Court, DB EX, pg. 410). Williams Furniture Company is often found as holder of swamp and timber lands. In 1956 the Williams Furniture Company purchases the southern parcels as well, again reuniting the McRae lands (Kershaw County Clerk of Court, DB EX, pg. 574).

In 1986, however, they were sold to the Pinder Hill Associates (Kershaw County Clerk of Court, DB IY, pg. 1589). This transfer included eight tracts with 1,361.82 acres. An accompanying plat (Kershaw County Clerk of Court, PB 37, pg. 2028) reveals that while the study tract is certainly included in the transfer, by this time there is little interest in any structures or history — the tract is simply shown as acreage with a few limited roads. Even an earlier, 1963 plat of the general area made by Williams Furniture Company fails to reveal any details concerning the property, except to reveal that the "McRae Estate Road" was still in use. This road is referenced in the 1824 will of Duncan McRae:

> it is my will and direction that forty feet of the land for the whole line between by sons John and Powells plantations shall be common to both plantations for a way out from the river to the main road (Kershaw

County Probate Court, Will Book 1, pg. 1).

Curiously, this road seems to be shown on relatively few maps, perhaps indicating that it was difficult to detect unless one was familiar with the property. Regardless, it is an important feature of the historic landscape.

There are a series of twentieth century maps which help us explore the land-use history of the property. The earliest, the 1919 Kershaw County Soil Map, reveals no settlements within the study tract. By 1938, with the publication of the Hagood 15' topographic map we discover a single structure on the side slope of the property, overlooking McCord Ferry Road. This structure continues to be shown on the 1942 War Department 1:12,500 Camden topographic map and even on the 1950 General Highway and Transportation Map of Kershaw County (Figure 11). By the time the 1953 USGS Lugoff map was prepared, however, the structure was no longer shown. Consequently, it appears that this farm unit was standing from at least the mid-1930s to the early 1950s.

The first aerial photograph of the tract, taken in 1938 (USDA, ASCS, Kershaw County, PE 10-9), reveals a setting that is almost identical to the 1938 topographic map. By 1949 the agricultural lands were still the same, with the bulk of the tract open and cultivated. By 1964 the southern half of the study tract had been converted to woods, although the northern half was maintained as cultivated fields through at least 1975 (USDA, ASCS, Kershaw County, 45056 175-108). It seems likely that the northern area was removed from cultivation and placed in pines about 20 years ago, or about 1980.

# RESEARCH STRATEGIES AND METHODS

## Introduction

As previously indicated, the primary goals of this survey are to identify, record, and assess the significance of archaeological sites within the 91 acre tract. No major analytical hypotheses were created prior to the field work and data analysis. This research design proposed for this study is, as discussed by Goodyear et al. (1979:2), fundamentally explorative and explicative.

## Field Survey

The 91 acre tract was examined using a systematic intensive survey methodology that examined the entire acreage for archaeological and historical resources. An archaeological survey was conducted using shovel tests placed at 100 foot intervals on transects also spaced at 100 foot intervals. A series of 28 transects were established and a total of 421 shovel tests were anticipated, based on the exclusion of the asphalt plant (which encompassed about 5.5 acres).

As previously discussed, this shovel testing was designed to examine *all* portions of the survey tract using the 100 foot interval testing, regardless of slope. Our goal here was to evaluate the potential for site discovery in steeply sloped areas.

Al shovel tests were approximately one-foot square and were excavated to sterile subsoil, usually about 1.0 to 1.5 feet below the surface. All soils were screened through ¼-inch mesh and soil profiles were recorded as appropriate, using Munsell soil colors. All shovel tests were backfilled at the completion of the work.

When evidence of archaeological sites was encountered during shovel testing, the interval of the tests was decreased, to 25 foot intervals, to determine more accurate boundaries. Boundaries were also to be determined through location of the extent of surface scatters, where surface visibility allowed. These boundaries would be flagged if additional investigations at the site were to be recommended. Archaeological sites in this survey were defined as consisting of multiple artifact occurrences. Figure 12 shows the various transect lines used in this study.

Information was collected from each site in order to complete site forms required by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.

When we arrived at the survey tract, we discovered that in addition to the extant asphalt plant in the northwest corner of the survey tract, a borrow pit or sand mining operation had already commenced working outward from this asphalt plant and covering about 18 acres of the survey tract. In this area disturbance ranged from logging, grubbing, and subsequent erosion to complete excavation to a depth in excess of 20 feet (Figures 13 and 14).The limits of this disturbance are shown on Figure 12. Although the in-use borrow pit area was subjected to a pedestrian survey and all transect lines were walked, no shovel testing was conducted within the confines of the disturbed area. This eliminated 64 potential shovel tests. Throughout this area the A and/or Ap horizon was missing. Where the E1 horizon was present it had been completely exposed. Often much of the E horizon had already been removed or was stockpiled in some other location. For example, along the southern edge of this in-use borrow pit much soil has been stockpiled, covering the original ground surface and making it inaccessible.

As a result, the survey resulted in the excavation of 357 shovel tests, not counting those placed within site boundaries.

## Site Evaluation

Sites are for further work based on the eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. Chicora Foundation only provides an opinion of National Register eligibility and the final

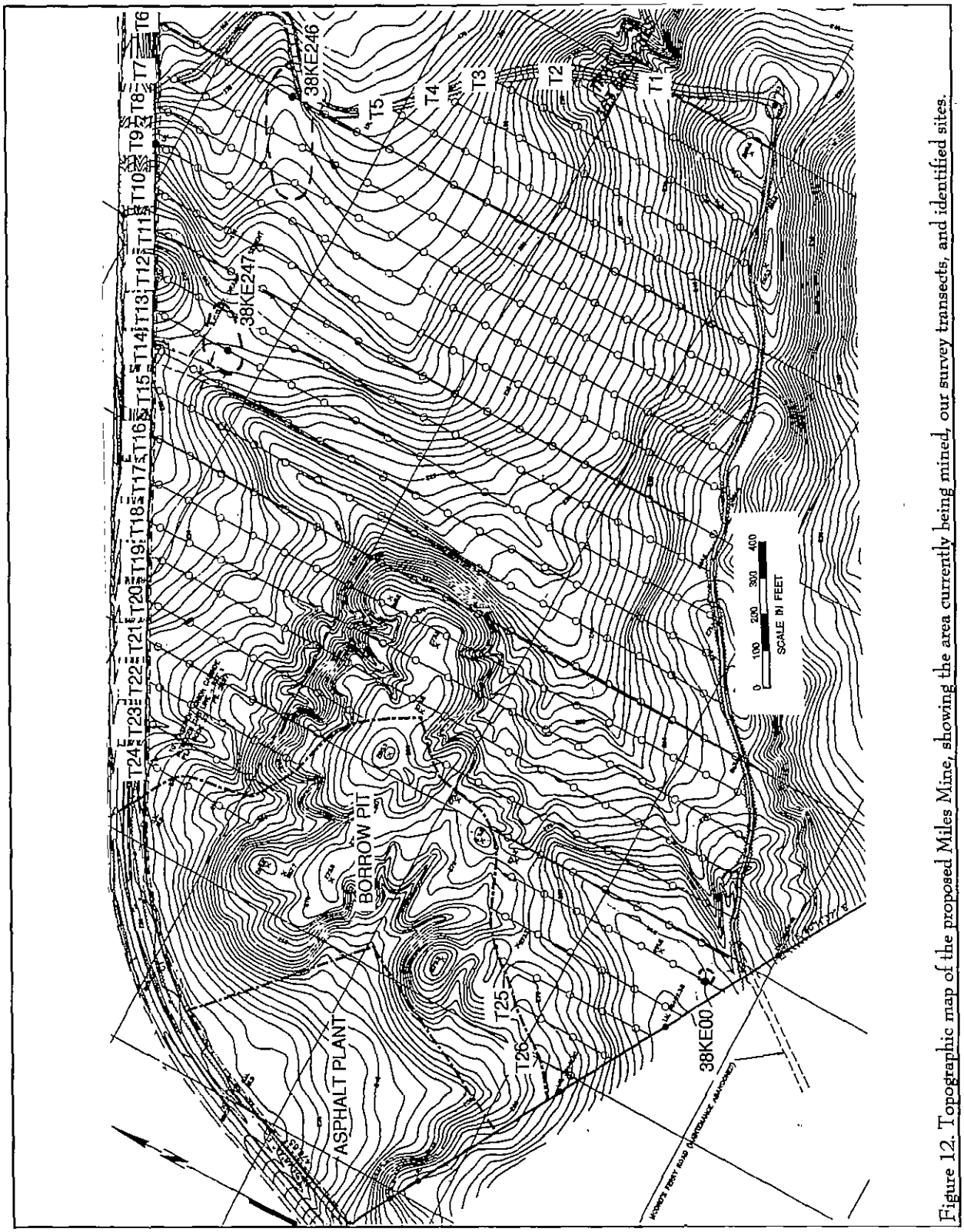


Figure 12. Topographic map of the proposed Miles Mine, showing the area currently being mined, our survey transects, and identified sites.


Figure 13. Area currently being mined, A horizon stripped, showing erosion.

determination is made by the lead permitting agency in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

The criteria for eligibility to the National Register of History Places is described by 36CFR60.4, which states:

> the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, felling and association, and
>
> a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

*National Register Bulletin 36* (Townsend et al. 1993) provides an evaluative process that contains five steps for forming a clearly defined explicit rationale for either the site's eligibility or local of eligibility. Briefly, these steps are:

- identification of the site's data sets or categories of archaeological information such as ceramics, lithics, subsistence remains, architectural remains, or subsurface features;
- identification of the historic context applicable to the site, providing a framework for the evaluative process;
- Identification of the important research questions the site might be able to address, given the data sets and the context;
- Evaluation of the site's archaeological integrity to ensure that he data sets were sufficiently well preserved to address the research questions; and

- Identification of important research questions among all of those which might be asked and answered at the site.

This approach, of course, has been developed for use documenting eligibility of sites being actually nominated to the National Register of History Places, where the evaluative process must stand alone, with relatively little reference to other documentation and standards with a level of intensity suitab quantity and quality of the remains.

Figure 14. Area currently being used as a borrow pit.

where typically only one site is being considered.

## Laboratory Analysis

The cleaning and analysis of artifacts was conducted in Columbia at the Chicora Foundation laboratories. These materials have been catalogued and accessioned for curation at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, the closest regional repository. The site forms for the identified archaeological sites have been filed with SCIAA. Field notes and photographic materials have been prepared for curation using archival standards and will be transferred to SCIAA as soon as the project is complete. Analysis of the collections followed professionally accepted

# RESULTS OF SURVEY

## Introduction

The intensive shovel testing of the 91 acre tract identified two archaeological sites, 38KE246 and 38KE247. Site 38KE246 is located on the eastern edge of the survey tract, while site 38KE247 is situated on the north central edge of the tract (Figure 12). Also identified was an isolated occurrence, 38KE00. The positive test producing this occurrence is situated on the southwestern edge of the survey tract; therefore there may be more cultural materials associated with this one positive shovel test off the survey tract.

## Site 38KE246

Site 38KE246 is situated along the eastern boundary of the survey tract, on an east facing ridge nose 800 feet west of Gillies Creek and 300 feet south of the I-20 frontage road. The topography is nearly level, with about a 5% slope to the east. The eastern boundary of the site is an unnamed dirt road that winds northward, connecting with McCord Ferry Road. The northern boundary is an erosional gully, also running east, toward Gillies Creek.

The site was initially encountered during shovel testing on Transect 6 (Shovel Tests 2 and 3). The site's central UTM coordinates are N529780 E3783270. The site is found at elevations ranging from 182 to 170 feet AMSL. Vegetation at 38KE246 consists almost exclusively of planted pines, although a few understory scrub hardwoods are present (Figure 15).

With the identification of two positive tests on Transect 6, additional shovel testing was conducted at 25-foot intervals to determine the approximate extent of the surface remains at the site. An additional 23 shovel tests were excavated, with 12 or 52% being positive (Figure 16). Based on this distribution, the site is estimated to measure about 300 to 350 feet east-west by 100 to 125 feet north-south. It appears that the site is confined to the ridge nose, with artifact density declining dramatically on the north and south slopes and gradually declining upslope to the west. To the east the topography falls quickly into the lowland bottoms associated with Gillies Creek.

The shovel tests all reveal a soil profile consistent with Blanton sands. The A horizon, about 0.5 foot in depth, was a gray (10YR5/1) sand laying

Figure 15. View of the site from the road, looking north.

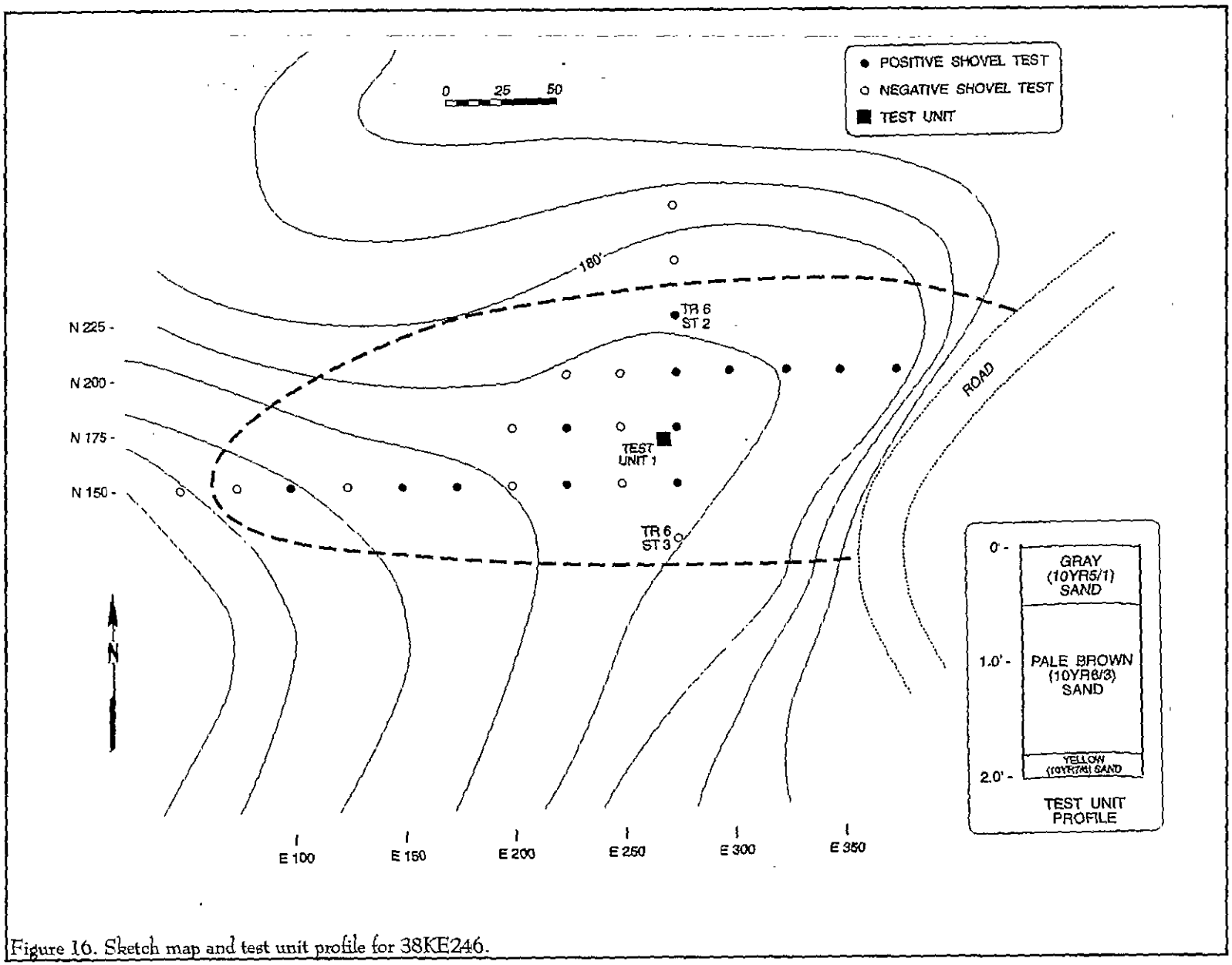


Figure 16. Sketch map and test unit profile for 38KE246.

uniformly over a pale brown (10YR6/3) sand. This gradually became lighter in color until at a depth of 1.8 feet there was a yellow (10YR7/6) sand. In addition to the shovel tests a single 2-foot unit was also excavated at the site and the upper two soil profiles are clearly identifiable (Figure 17). None of the shovel tests, or the test unit, clearly document the presence of plow scars, but it seems likely that they exist — none of the test units were large enough to document their presence.

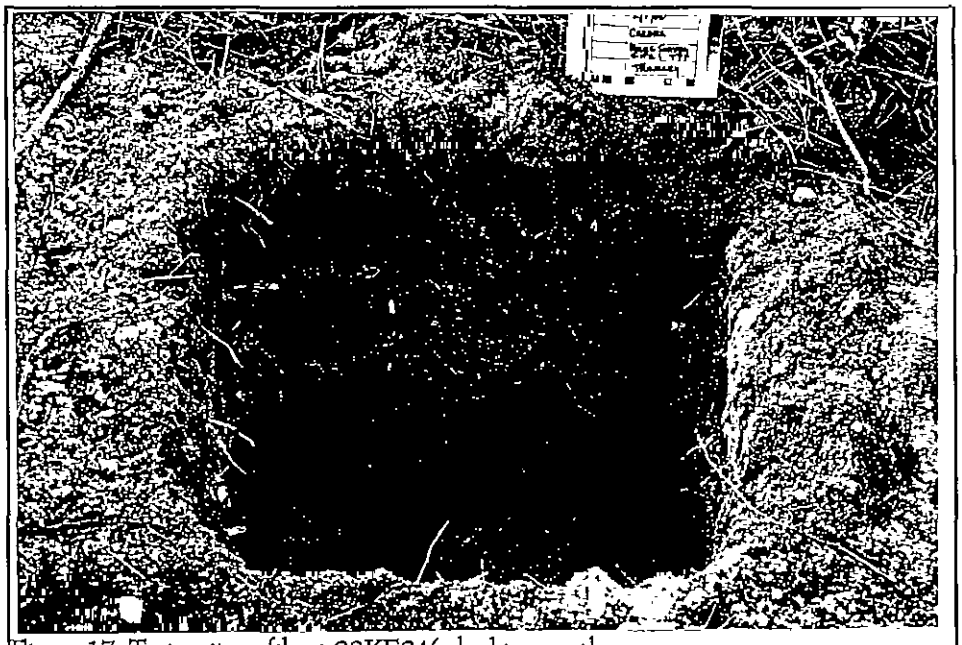

Figure 17. Test unit profile at 38KE246, looking south.

Artifacts were found in small numbers in the A horizon, were densest in the interface and in the upper 0.4 foot of the E horizon and then gradually diminished with depth. This suggests that plowing has only partially mixed the artifact bearing strata at the site and that features may be preserved below the A horizon (although clearly leaching is a concern).

Several artifacts were found in the road forming the eastern boundary of the site. The low density of artifacts, in spite of the excellent surface visibility, suggests that the site core may not extend this far to the east. In fact, it is possible that these materials represent artifacts washed from the upper elevations and redeposited in the roadway.

The bulk of the artifacts identified from this site are small flakes, probably associated with the resharpening of tools. Although quartz dominates, a range of raw materials are represented, including both chert and rhyolite — both extralocal materials.

Table 1.
Artifacts Recovered from 38KE246

| | Flakes | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quartz | | | Chert | Rhyolite | | Ortho | Biface | | |
| Provenience | P | S | T | T | S | T | T | Q | R | Sherd |
| N150E100 | | | 9 | | | | | | | |
| N150E150 | | 1 | 4 | | | 1 | | | | |
| N150E175 | | 1 | 7 | | | 1 | | | | |
| N150E225 | | | 5 | | 1 | | | | | |
| N150E275 | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| N175E225 | | | 9 | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| N175E275 | 1 | | 9 | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| N200E275 | | | 6 | | | | | | | |
| N200E300 | | | 6 | | | 3 | | | | |
| N200E325 | | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| N200E350 | | | 4 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| N200E375 | | | 4 | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| N225E275 | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| TU 1, Lv. 1 | | | 16 | 2 | | 2 | | | | |
| TU 1, Lv. 2 | | | 16 | | | 1 | | | | |
| TU 1, Lv. 3 | | | 5 | | | | | | | |
| Surface, road | 1 | | 7 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 3 | 111 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |

p = primary flake; s = secondary flake; t = tertiary flake; q = quartz; R = rhyolite; ortho = orthoquartzite

A total of 140 artifacts were recovered from the site (Table 1). This includes 116 quartz flakes, four chert flakes, 13 rhyolite flakes, one orthoquartzite flake, two quartz bifaces, one rhyolite biface, and three sherds. The collection is dominated by tertiary flakes (127 of the 134 recovered or 95%). Likewise, quartz is by far the most common material (118 of the 137 lithics or 86%). Although none of the lithics are temporally diagnostic, at least three bifaces are present — all apparently in an early stage of manufacture and probably representing cores brought from elsewhere to be work on at the site. The three sherds are all too small to offer much assistance dating the site (although they do suggest that at least some component post-dates about 1000 B.C.).

This site, therefore, exhibits a range of data sets — lithics and pottery, tools and flakes, as well as a range of raw materials, including both local and extralocal. Although no features were identified, we did discover that at least a portion of the site extends below the A horizon, so there is a potential for undisturbed features to be present. In fact, while the upper 0.5 foot of the site is clearly disturbed by plowing and subsequently silvaculture, the lower foot does not appear to have any significant distances. For example, no terracing was observed in this portion of the proposed borrow pit.

We believe that this site may be able to address significant research questions. In particular, a more intensive examination of the site may be able to help distinguish base camps from mobile foraging activities based on the types of tools encountered. Based also on the apparent integrity of deposits below the A horizon, it may be possible distinguish discrete intra-site work areas. If this is possible, it may be able to further examine the nature of Archaic/Woodland tool kits. Further work at the site, especially if producing a larger variety of tools, may be able to provide evidence of technological changes which took place. Finally, the presence of extralocal materials, coupled with the use of local materials, such as quartz and orthoquartzite, may help us better understand resource selection and associated economic strategies.

Of course, the formulation of clear research questions is hampered by a lack of temporal control, a failure to be certain about the site boundaries, and uncertainty regarding the ability to isolated clearly defined intra-site activity areas.

As a result, we recommend the site potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, pending the collection of additional data which would allow a clear assessment of either eligible or ineligible.

There are two management options. First, the additional data can be recovered from the site using a combination of auger testing, excavation of 2-foot units, and excavation of 5-foot squares. This would allow a determination of eligibility to be made. If the site is determined not eligible, then no further investigations would be necessary. Alternatively, if the site were found to be eligible, then either greenspacing (preserving the site in perpetuity) or data recovery (excavating the site, recovering the information which makes the site important) would become necessary.

The second management option at this point is to treat the site as eligible and green space it without further testing. Greenspacing an archaeological site, however, requires that the site boundaries are clearly marked, that a preservation plan for the site is developed, and that a protective easement or covenants are placed on the site in a legally binding document. At this site the primary concern must be that future land use activities, including silvaculture, do not affect the archaeological site. In addition, it is critical that an adequate buffer be established at the site to prevent either gradual erosion of site components or unintentional damage.

## Site 38KE247

Site 38KE247 is located in the north central portion of this 91 acre survey tract. It sits on an east facing side slope in an area where the topography exhibits about a 3% slope. The site is about 200 feet south of the I-20 frontage road and the elevation is about 220 feet AMSL. The central UTM coordinates for the site are N529580 E3783180.

The site was first encountered in Transect 3, Shovel Test 3. A series of 13 additional shovel tests

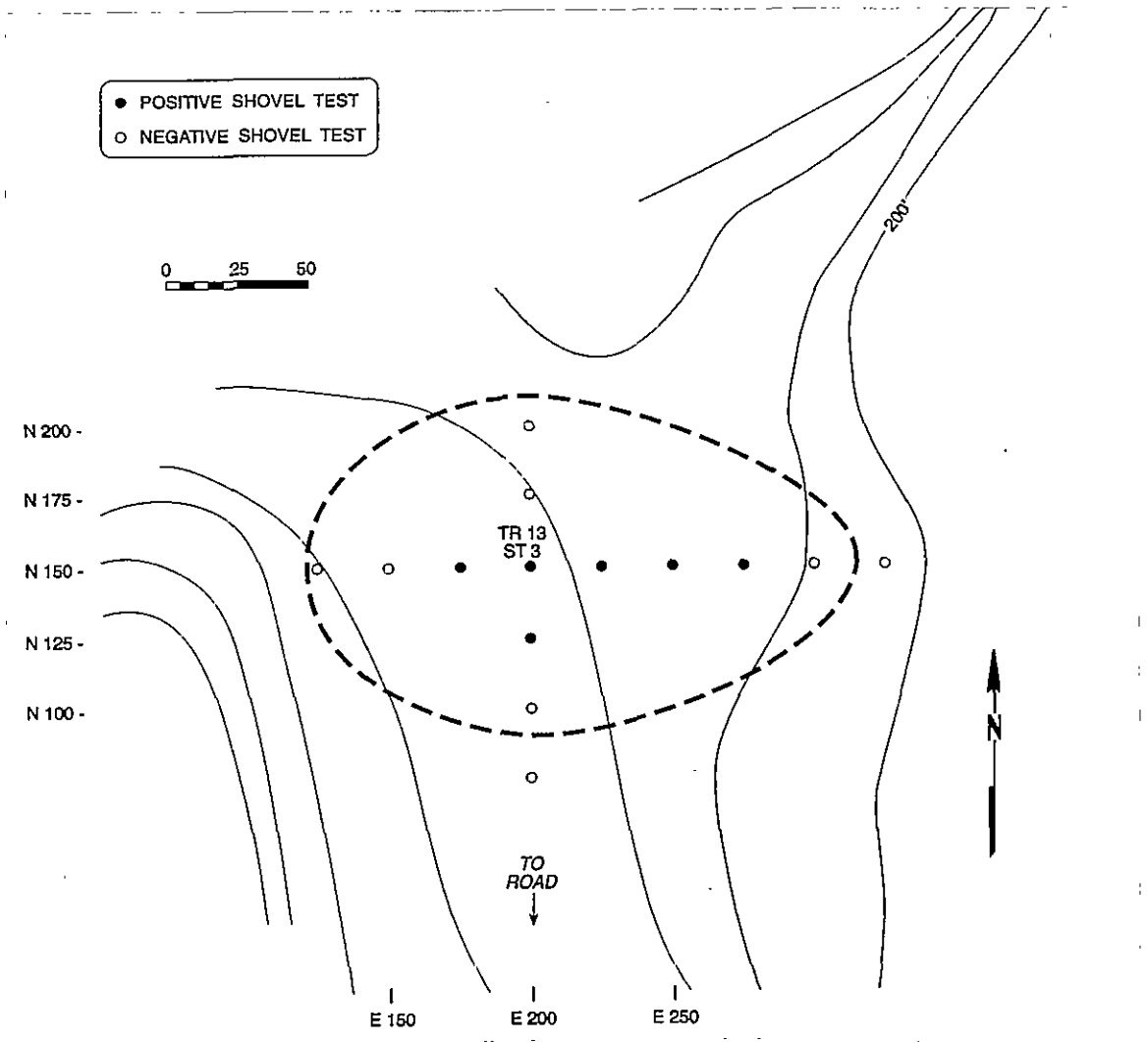


Figure 18. Sketch map of site 38KE247.

Table 2.
Artifacts Recovered from 38KE247

| Provenience | WW, undec. | Clr. gl | Mlk. gl. | Brick |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N125E200 | 1 | | | |
| N150E175 | | | 1 | |
| N150E200 | 1 | | | |
| N150E225 | | 1 | | ✔ |
| N150E250 | | 1 | | |
| N150E275 | | | | ✔ |
| Surface | | 1 | | |

WW = whiteware; clr. gl. = clear container glass; mlk. gl. = milk glass

were excavated, five of which (38%) were positive. The site size is estimated to be about 75 to 100 feet north-south by 125 to 150 feet east-west, based on the shovel testing (Figure 18). The site area consists of planted pines, again with only a very sparse understory of hardwood scrub. Some terracing is noticed immediately south of the site area, although none is found in the vicinity of the site.

Shovel testing reveals that the soils are consistent with Wagram sands. We found about 0.8 foot of grayish brown (10YR5/2) sand overlying a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sand subsoil. Artifacts were consistently found in the upper, dark layer.

The materials recovered from the testing are shown in Table 2, but clearly they are very sparsely scattered across the site area. Although several tests produced small quantities of brick rubble, no fireplace or chimney fall was observed, nor were any piers detected. Likewise, no tin or other roofing materials was found in the site vicinity. The only surface find was a relatively recent intact clear glass bottle (the specimen represents a probably maple syrup bottle).

This site has been previously discussed during the documentary research and was reported to be found on maps dating from1938 through 1950. Based on both this research, and the available artifact assemblage, it appears to represent a mid- to late-twentieth century tenant site. The site contains only sparse subsurface material, always within the upper 0.8 foot. No features were identified and no surface scatters of architectural remains were present.

In order to address significant research questions about tenant farmer lifestyles, a number of data sets are required. These include a range of artifacts, such as ceramic, glass, and metal kitchen artifacts, architectural and construction hardware artifacts, personal and clothing items, storage items, tools, and miscellaneous hardware artifacts. A site capable of answering significant research questions will also contain features, evidence of food remains, such as ethnobotanical and faunal remains, and evidence of architectural remains. Such a site will also have intact subsurface remains and the possibility of in situ subsurface remains.

Figure 19. View of site 38KE247, looking to the southwest.

Data sets at site 38KE247 do not appear to include those necessary to address significant research questions. As a result, we recommend the site as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. No further management activities are recommended, pending the concurrence of the lead permitting agency and the State Historic Preservation Office.

## Isolated Site 38KE00

Two quartz flakes were identified from Shovel Test 18 on Transect 22. Additional shovel testing at 25-foot intervals was conducted to the north, east, and west. No additional testing was conducted to the south since that was outside the survey boundaries. None of these additional shovel tests produced any remains. While it is possible that additional cultural materials will be found to the south or southwest, these materials are currently identified as an isolated find.

The central UTM coordinates are E529240 N3782590 and the materials are at an elevation of 290 feet AMSL on a northeast facing ridge nose. The closest source of water is a seasonal tributary of Gillies Creek, about 800 feet to the south. Site vegetation in the survey tract is mixed pine and hardwood, while to the south and southwest the area has been clear-cut, presumably as part of the Heritage Industrial Park development.

The site dimensions are estimated to be about 25 feet in diameter and the shovel tests revealed soil profiles consistent with the Lugoff series. There was an Ap horizon of dark gray (10YR4/1) sand about 0.7 foot in depth overlying a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sand.

This site fails to exhibit the data sets necessary to address significant research questions. We recommend it not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Pending the concurrence of the lead permitting agency in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office, no additional management activities are necessary at this isolated find.

## Summary

Intensive shovel testing at a 91 acre tract of the Miles Mining property located two archaeological sites: one prehistoric lithic scatter (38KE246) recommended potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places; one historic tenant site (38KE247), recommended not eligible; and one isolated find (38KE00), also recommended not eligible.

For 38KE246 two options have been outlined: collection of additional data sufficient to allow a determination of eligibility or treating the site as eligible and green spacing it. Green spacing will involve the preparation of a site management plan that outlines how the site will be protected in perpetuity. Significant issues include the development of deed restrictions and/or protective easements to prevent future development or damage to the site, as well as the development of sufficient buffer to ensure that actions on adjacent parcels cause no harm to the site.

If additional site investigations are undertaken, they will either reveal the site not eligible, in which case no additional management activities will be necessary and the site may be used as desired by the owner, or that the site is, indeed, eligible for inclusion on the National Register. If the investigations support a determination of eligibility then Miles Mining may either green space the site — discussed above — or conduct data recovery excavations in which the important information the site can contribute will be collected through excavation.

# CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 91 acre portion of the proposed 363 acre tract owned by Miles Mining was investigated using intensive shovel testing. The survey was conducted using transects spaced at 100 feet, with shovel tests excavated at 100 foot intervals along the transects. When positive shovel tests were encountered, the spacing of shovel tests dropped to 25 foot intervals.

The survey tract is located in Kershaw County in the Coastal Plain. The topography is characterized by steeply rolling hills dissected by erosion and further altered by terracing for agriculture. The eastern half of the tract is forested in planted pines, while the western half is in mixed hardwoods and pine, representing a natural second growth forest. The nearest drainage is Gillies Creek to the east of the tract.

## Areas of Existing Disturbance

There is an existing asphalt plant on the northwest corner of the study tract. These 5.5 acres are excluded from the survey since this area has been graded flat and largely covered with gravel or asphalt sand. In addition, we discovered that borrow activities had commenced on about an additional 18 acres of the survey tract. The disturbance in this area ranged from clearing and grubbing with surface erosion to complete excavation of soil to depths of 20+ feet. In these areas we conducted a pedestrian survey, but did no shovel testing.

## Examination of Slopes

The shovel testing on the remainder of the tract was conducted regardless of the slope present in order to evaluate the potential for recovery of archaeological sites in steeply sloping areas. In this survey tract we identified slopes of at least 30%, with slopes from 10% to 16% common.

The two sites and one isolated find were recovered on slopes of 5%, 3%, and 1% respectively. No archaeological sites were identified on any portion of the survey tract with greater than a 5% slope. While this is a very limited sample and isn't intended to resolve issues of archaeological testing and slope, on the survey tract we discovered that as the slope reached 10% we began to encountered increasing evidence of erosion in the form of small to large gullies. Also present were an increasing number of artificial terraces. Shovel testing also revealed that the A horizon became thinner with more gravel present in the upper foot.

In other words, this brief survey tends to support the profession's belief that survey tracts with more than a 10% slope (the equivalent of about a 6° slope)are not likely to produce archaeological sites and, in addition, are likely to exhibit more significant erosion.

## Identified Sites

As a result of this archaeological survey two archaeological sites were identified. One, 38KE246, represents a prehistoric lithic scatter. Although several small sherds (evidence of a Woodland component) are present, the overall assemblage suggests a possible Archaic site. Regardless, there are a broad range of data sets and the site appears relatively intact. While there is reason to believe that the site may be eligible for inclusion on the National Register, we believe that some limited additional testing to further refine the site boundaries, and explore for evidence of intra-site patterning, acquire a larger collection (perhaps with diagnostic tools) are necessary in order to fully evaluate the eligibility of the site. Consequently, we recommend this site as potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

The second site, 38KE247, is a mid- to late-twentieth century farm dwelling or tenant site. It has been extensively damaged by cultivation and/or silvaculture. We do not believe that the data sets present at the site are adequate to address significant research

questions and therefore recommend this site as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

In addition to these two sites, an isolated find, designated 38KE00, was also identified. Consisting of a single shovel test with two flakes, this isolated find does not possess the data sets necessary to address significant research questions and is also recommended not eligible.

## Management Recommendations

If the lead permitting agency, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office concurs that site 38KE246 is potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register there are two options we have previously outlined. Although it is possible to conduct additional investigations to gather the information necessary to allow a determination of eligibility, the least costly and least intrusive option is to treat the site as eligible and green space it.

This option would require that Miles Mining develop a site preservation plan. Aspects of this plan would include a deed restriction, filed in the Clerk of Court, specifying that this site area will be green spaced in perpetuity. It would also incorporate a map of the site, showing the buffer area and providing details on the steps to be taken to ensure that the site is not damaged by mining operations elsewhere on the tract or by future silvaculture activities. It would also be necessary to outline the steps that will be taken to ensure that mining operations adjacent to the site don't pose a threat to the site through gradual erosion. This document would be forwarded to the State Historic Preservation Office for review and comment.

It is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the survey tract during construction. Construction crews should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office or to Chicora Foundation. No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist.

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